THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Death will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 13th instant, at No. 1 Bluff, the Wife of I. A. SITWELL, of a Son.

Notes of the Week.

PEACE has been secured by the success of Okubo's mission to Pekin. China pays to Japan half a million of taels and guarantees the security of the coast of Formosa, Japan withdrawing her troops from the island. The intelligence has been received here, and will be throughout the country, with profound satisfaction. The subject has been more fully treated elsewhere.

It is no secret that the success of the mission is attributable to the friendly offices of the British Minister at Pekin, rendered at the last moment spontaneously, and not, as has been asserted, at the request of the Chinese. A translation from the *Nisshin Shinjisshi* will be found elsewhere in which these valuable services are acknowledged with equal propriety and good feeling.

WE publish elsewhere the agreement entered into between the Gas Committee and Takashimaya Kayemon respecting the lighting of the settlement, with a few words on the whole subject. We sincerely hope the community will acknowledge the value of the labours of the Committee by a cordial co-operation with them. These labours have been as well-directed as they have been unremitting.

THE races, postponed from last week on account of the wet weather, passed off with the usual success. The two first days were fine and genial, the last somewhat too windy and chilly for the spectators.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

THE M. M. steamer *Tanaïs* sailed from Hongkong for Yokohama on the 6th instant, one day in advance of her schedule time.

Mr. Yoshida Taro, proceeds by the *Vancouver* to America to-day, having been selected to represent his Government at Washington.

THE Mexican Government has deputed an Astronomical-Commission to visit Japan with the view of observing the transit of Venus. The party arrived to-day by the *Vasco de Gama*.

WE have been informed that the first portion of the indemnity to be paid by China to Japan was transferred on the conclusion of negotiations. We give this report as we received it: it would seem to require confirmation.

Capt. Molkenbuhr, of the German schooner *Progress*, whose vessel was detained on Friday night last on an order of the German Consul, was found guilty to-day, by the German Court, of having used insulting language to an officer of the Consulate while in discharge of his duties, and sentenced to pay $50, or in default to undergo 14 days' imprisonment.—*Herald.*

WE are informed that steamers have been despatched to Formosa for the purpose of transporting the detachments now on duty there back to Japan. The complete evacuation of the island will be accomplished within the stipulated period.

AN entertainment of a varied nature was given yesterday evening at the Temperance Hall by Mr. Pauncefort in aid of the funds of the Institution. The Hall of the building was well filled, and the audience showed by their loud and frequent applause or genial laughter their appreciation of the efforts made on their behalf. That the term 'varied' is not inappropriate will appear when we say that the evening opened with the third act of Othello, and terminated with an award of prizes to the author of the best and worst original conumdrums which might be sent to compete for them. But between beginning and ending was some excellent music, intelligently performed, a reading of "The Boots at the Holly Tree Inn"—in which Mr. Pauncefort did himself great credit—and some miscellaneous amusement serving to smooth the ways down which a pleasant evening glided, to the profit alike of the audience and the funds of the institution.

DR. ELMORE, Chargé d'Affaires in Japan of the Government of Peru, was received yesterday afternoon by His Imperial Majesty the Mikado, in private audience. Her Majesty the Empress graciously consented to heighten the interest of the audience by receiving the new Foreign Representative at the same time. The Ladies of the Court, and High Officials of the Imperial Household, and the Foreign Department were present.

SOME minor cases of stowaways, to whom light sentences were awarded, were heard before H.B.M. Consul yesterday.

THE P. & O. S. S. *Massilia*, with the English mails of the 2nd October, left Hongkong on the 10th inst., at 6 a.m.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Volga*, despatched on the 10th November:—

	Marseilles.	London.
Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.	127	—
J. Raud	2	—
Sundries	94	9
	123	9

Total Silk.....232 Bales.
Waste Silk..... 83 Brles.
Treasure.....$105,300
1,385 case Silkworms Eggs.

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SHIPMENTS OF TEA.

Per S.S. *Vancouver* for San Francisco.

From	S. F.	N. Y.	Chic.	Mon.	Que.	Total.
Shanghai	1,998	385	—	—	—	2,383
Nagasaki	—	820	—	—	—	820
Hiogo	578	216	—	—	—	794
Yokohama	3,050	6,863	450	2,384	—	12,747
Hongkong	370	139	—	—	—	509
	5,396	8,423	450	2,384	—	16,653

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

9th November, 1874.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 1st November, 1874.

Passengers.....30,575. Amount.....$7,249.75
Goods and Parcels..... 728.01

Total.....$7,977.76

Average per mile per week $443.21.
Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week in 1873.

Passengers,.....26,280. Amount.....$7,990.19
Goods and Parcels 674.09

Total $8,664.28

November 11th, 1874.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 8th November, 1874.

Passengers,.....31,594. Amount.....$7,568.40
Goods, Parcels, &c..... 774.11

Total.....$8,342.51

Average per mile per week $463.47.
Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week 1873.

Passengers,....27,317. Amount.....$7,936.31
Goods, Parcels, &c..... 514.25

Total.....$8,450.56

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 1st November, 1874.

Passengers....17,015 Amount..Yen 4,120.58
Goods, Parcels, &c ..... ,, 99.59

Total..... Yen 4,220.17

A CORRESPONDENT writes us from Kioto on the 2nd instant, as follows:—I have just heard that one of the steamers on Lake Biwa burst its boiler yesterday when within about one ri of Ots. Crew and passengers estimated at 100—all killed or drowned.

Such is the brief outline of what, unless it has been greatly exaggerated, and we sincerely hope it has, must have been one of the most terrible catastrophes that has occurred in Japan since the Japanese have had a steamer to mismanage. We shall endeavour to obtain full details of this awful tragedy for our next issue.—*Hiogo News*

THE STEAMER *Siu Nanzing* has been sold at Yokohama,—we believe to the Japanese Government; and it is understood that the *Nanzing*, which was cleared on the 27th inst. for Japan, is also "as good as" sold. Should our surmise, that these vessels are now the property of the Imperial Government of Japan, be correct, they are to be congratulated on the possession of two steamers of thorough and proved efficiency; and which have been among the most successful of those lately plying on the China coast.

WE read the following in the Shanghai *Courier*:—

JUST as we were going to press on the 24th instant, we learned that the British ship *Lucerne*, Captain Russell, 608 tons, of London, which left this port a few days ago, has been totally lost by striking upon the Ariadne Rocks and afterwards sinking upon the North Bank. The crew were brought up by a pilot boat on the 24th inst.

THE attitude of the Chinese and Japanese negotiations on the departure of the last mail from Shanghai was apparently hopeful and the *Daily News* had but little certain information to lay before its readers. It is stated with some positiveness, it says, as having come from at least one Legation in Peking, that the withdrawal of the Japanese Ambassador and resident Minister meant a rupture in relations and the declaration of war. We have endeavoured to get this statement confirmed, but fail to hear that anything of a similar tenor has been communicated to the officers, Naval or Consular, who are officially interested, and whom previous dispatches from Peking have placed specially in a position of expectancy on the point. Another statement, which reaches us on authority as good as any apparently attainable at present, is to the effect that though a very irritated state of feeling existed lately, as our Peking correspondent reported the other day, it had been allayed, and the Chinese had made up their minds to secure peace by paying the Japanese a handsome sum (five million taels, it is said) not as "indemnity," but as solatium for the murder of the Loochewans in Formosa, and for the expense Japan had been put to in connection therewith. The statement is made in a letter received from Peking yesterday. Our Tientsin correspondent, however, takes the reported rupture for granted, and from another source we hear that when the *Shantung* left that port, on the morning of the 28th, a rumour was current that the negotiators had been unable to come to terms. The Chinese, it was said, had declined to pay any indemnity, and had terminated discussion with an intimation that if the Japanese troops were not withdraw from Formosa, force would be used to expel them.

The large amount named renders this report difficult of acceptance. The Chinese were, no doubt, at an earlier stage of the proceedings under the impression that it was probable they might be called on to pay some five millions taels compensation and this could probably have been wrung from them by a more pressing diplomacy, but their last position was apparently that if they provided $50,000 as a solatium for the families of the shipwrecked Loochewans it was enough. Great activity has been displayed at the Peiho forts. The Correspondent of the *Daily News* at Tientsin, writing on the 27th October under incorrect information, says:

This evening I heard from the best authority that his Excellency Mr. Okubo, the Japanese High Commissioner, and suite, and his Excellency Yanagiwara, the Japanese and suite, left Peking early yesterday for Tientsin, *en route* Minister for Japan. I hear also this evening that Mr. Hill, pilot, has come up from Taku, to take the Japanese gunboat *Moshin* to sea. The *Moshin* is consequently ready to leave Tientsin within a couple of hours after appearance here of the Japanese Legation. A rupture having, as I understand, taken place between China and Japan, and the two Governments having during the last few months been making every preparation for war, we may conclude that hositilities will commence before long. It is possible that their Excellencies Mr. Okubo and Yanagiwara may reach here during to-night or early to-morrow, and that the *Moshin* may start for the Taku anchorage, where the two Japanese despatch boats are lying, at daylight to-morrow.

This afternoon, Li Hung-chang, the Governor-General of Chihli, made a visit to the Russian gunboat lying off this settlement. After his Excellency had been on board for about an hour, the commander of the gunboat exploded a torpedo sunk in the river off his vessel, raising the water some forty feet in the air, while the ground on the bund shook, and the shock was similarly felt at the British Consulate, near which the gunboat is moored. The Governor General had a salute of fifteen guns given him on his arrival. The Chinese gunboat *Chinhae*, lying at the bottom of the foreign anchorage, shortly afterwards fired a salute of fifeen guns. The Governor-General staid till dark on board the gunboat.

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PEACE.

AFTER many months of suspense and anxiety, and at a moment when those best informed on the subject knew how little ground there existed for the indulgence of hope, the long pending question between China and Japan which arose out of the Japanese Expedition to the Island of Formosa, has been peaceably arranged. But so near were we to a different solution of it that the final demands of the Japanese Plenipotentiary were flatly refused, the negotiations between himself and the Chinese Commissioners were broken off, and the two countries were on the very brink of a war which, if left to themselves, would assuredly have broken out. It is due to the proffer and acceptance of the friendly offices of the British Minister at Pekin and the skill with which these were directed, that this great calamity has been averted. The accepted alternatives are that China pays to Japan half a million of taels, say, about seven hundred thousand dollars, and Japan withdraws her troops from Formosa, China guaranteeing the future security of the Formosan coast. It is nothing more than natural that an extreme curiosity should attach to the document which embodies these terms. Both nations have views of their own dignity, and these have doubtless been consulted. But China believed that an unjustifiable aggression had been made upon her territory; yet she is called upon to pay a considerable sum as an inducement to her adversary to leave it. Japan set out, at least, with the idea that she could rightfully occupy the eastern side of Formosa permanently; yet she agrees to abandon it. The document which enforces these terms, with the approval of both parties, must indeed be worded with singular skill. But we apprehend that the secret of its acceptability will be found in the fact that the amount of right and wrong which existed on both sides has been so cleverly adjusted and set before each, that while the honour of both countries has been satisfied, the conscience of each has been touched. China has probably been made to feel that the neglect of her duties in Formosa left the Japanese no alternative but to send a mission thither; while actual experience on the one hand, and weight of argument on the other, abundantly urged both here and elsewhere during the past few months, have doubtless convinced Japan at once of the inexpediency and unlawfulness of her pretensions to a permanent occupation of the Island. Not the less, however, must the document which embodies or adjusts these conflicting claims an admissions be a miracle of diplomatic astuteness. The Friar in Romeo and Juliet descants on the opposite powers resident in the herbs he gathers, and it may be presumed that the notable convention just concluded finds its analogy in these, or in the surgeon's *vade mecum*, in which the knife lies side by side with plaister and emollients.

But the fact is, as we pointed out on the 26th of September, that, as happens in nine quarrels out of ten, there was much real right and wrong on both sides. The Chinese were clearly wrong in so neglecting any portion of a territory which they regarded, at least *de facto*, as their own, that it became a constant scene of outrage and murder. They persistently evaded all responsibility in regard to these outrages; they made no remonstrance to those who took the punishment of them into their own hands; they disclaimed all the duties, while at the same time they claimed all the rights, of possession. But when Japan proceeded, on these grounds, not only to chastize these untameable savages, but to occupy permanently the territory they inhabited, China at once became the aggrieved party. She could say:—"True, we may have been remiss in my duties; but at least the sphere of their performance is ours, not yours. Why else did your Ambassador mention your intended mission to us?—a mission against which, had we believed it would prove an armed expedition, we should have loudly, and, had it been necessary, practically, protested at the time. You are committed by your own act to an acknowledgment of our sovereignty. By what sophistry can you now disavow that act?"

Japan, on the other hand, had to redress the past grievances of the Loochooans, and to secure the future safety of her sea-faring sons, who might at any time be cast upon the shores of Formosa. Remonstrances and demands for punishment she knew to be useless. There was but one plan. She must do the thing herself, or submit to a repetition of the very outrages which had so inflamed her people. With this view and on this plea she broke ground; nor can she be blamed for doing so. Where she was wrong we have shewn in pointing out where China was put in the right, nor does it seem necessary to say a word further on this part of the subject. Indeed, we have only gone over this old ground to show that the divided right and wrong, on which we dwelt more fully in the article above alluded to, afforded grounds for a solution of the question at issue, and have probably been regarded in the same light at Peking. But, while, half in hope, half in despair, we saw some light from this quarter, we must frankly confess to a bewildered astonishment that the Chinese should have consented to pay one farthing to the Japanese, and we are convinced that a circle far beyond that of our readers will experience the same feelings. China, in her strange fashion, may imagine that her dignity is fully protected by the terms of the convention she has signed; but, assuredly, it must be a dignity of a composition wholly unknown, and little likely to be envied, elsewhere. To us it appears that any one of the dollars she pays to Japan will more than obscure the whole of it.

It would be unjust to this country to deny that, apart from the grounds of the quarrel, which have found in us firm and consistent opponents, she comes out of it with credit, and may legitimately experience much satisfaction at the manner in which it has been terminated. She undoubtedly owes this to the firm attitude assumed and maintained by the Government, the active measures taken to defend herself in case of attack, and the posture of her nobles and military class. If she disregarded the words

> Beware
> Of entrance to a quarrel,

she at least remembered their context—

> but, being in,
> Bear it, that the opposer may beware of thee.

Thus much must be acknowledged. It may be doubted whether the Japanese expected to receive any indemnity from China, and it is hard to believe that the terms of the convention just signed will give this colour to the money paid to them. Rather is it probable that the sum will be held to represent compensation to the families of the ship-wrecked sufferers, and expenses incurred in making roads and constructing works in the Island, of the value of which some estimate may fairly have been formed. The main desire of the Cabinet at Yedo, we strongly think, was to get an acknowledgment from China of its right to send the Expedition to Formosa. It felt that the proceeding was tainted with filibusterism, and of this it was important to clear it. Knowing the strong objections attaching to any such course among the European nations, it was anxious, for its own credit, to purge the Expedition from any such taint. No plea was required to

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commend the retributive element in it, though, as we have always urged, the Cabinet at Pekin was not frankly and fully informed of the real intentions of Japan in this respect. But gravely misled, as we believe, by unsound advice upon those principles of international law which treat of such questions, the Cabinet of Yedo imagined that some evidence of an intention to redeem the savage part of Formosa from the barbarism in which the Chinese had permitted it to remain would constitute a claim to its possession, and, of course, to its permanent occupation.' This plea was strongly urged in a pamphlet written—we can have no hesitation in affirming this—by Mr. Le Gendre, and published in China some two or three months ago, and doubtless it was considered by the Japanese as sound, and sufficient to establish the legality of their action. But, as time wore on, and the question was more thoroughly discussed, the legality and expediency of their proceedings became more and more questionable, and while determined to maintain themselves where they were in the right, they wavered where they were in the wrong. Neither course was to their discredit. They now, by implication, and the payment to them by the Chinese of a sum of money, obtain the acknowledgment they sought, and, on the other hand, retire from the territory they misguidedly and unlawfully sought to occupy.

We most unaffectedly rejoice at the solution of the quarrel which has been arrived at. It has prevented bloodshed which neither party was eager for, and a vast expenditure of treasure which this country, at least, could ill afford. That a war with Japan, in which the early successes would certainly have been on her side, would have been the signal for rebellion in China, seems to us certain, and rebellion in that vast country involves the destruction of human life and the infliction of human misery on a scale wholly unknown and unimaginable to those who have not witnessed them. To Japan war would have been a grievous evil, uncompensated by any permanent good. It would have interfered with, if, indeed, it would not have stopped for a long period, all her progress and all her civilising aspirations. The grants for education, for public works, and internal improvement must have been withdrawn; the farmers and peasantry heavily taxed; the issue of paper eventually increased; the credit of the country strained, and its small actual resources exhausted. Where ultimate victory might have lain, we find it less easy to see than many who have confidently pronounced on the question. We should, of course, say with China, were wealth and numbers the only factors in the problem. But in her numbers lies more than one half of her own danger, and all her wealth would have availed nothing had rebellion complicated a position beset already by open or concealed enemies on many sides.

But, successful as Japan has undoubtedly been in this enterprise, and creditable as is the posture in which she emerges from it, we trust she will preserve her memory of the danger through which she has passed, and not allow her legitimate satisfaction to usurp the place due to sobriety and thankfulness for her escape from serious peril. She has sought "the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth"; but she will do well to estimate at its true value the strength of the hand which held the match, and the consequences which would have ensued to her from its application. Neither image should unduly elate her. Should the recollection of the danger she has incurred quicken the sense of responsibility in her rulers, tend to confine their attention to affairs within their own borders, and devote it to the highly necessary task of internal administration, her recent quarrel with China will not appear to her disadvantage. But if it should tend to increase her besetting sin of vanity, to encourage still further her tendency to take superficial views of momentous national questions, and to listen to advice which, like the roll given to the prophet is "sweet in the mouth but bitter in the belly," her friends will lose their pleasure in her triumph, while her enemies will seek to prove how little she really merited it. Modesty in victory is the truest dignity, and Japan will show a real wisdom if she now orders her conduct by this maxim.

"FOREIGNERS OUGHT TO BE ENABLED TO TRAVEL IN THE INTERIOR OF JAPAN."

We publish elsewhere to-day a translation of another of the remarkable and interesting series of essays now appearing weekly in the *Nichi-nichi Shimbun*. The heading affixed to our article is the title given to it, and the candid and independent spirit it exhibits extorts the same praise as that we have freely bestowed upon its predecessors. As in former cases, we shall take no ungenerous advantage of the admissions it contains; but shall merely use them to show how reasonable, and how completely in accordance with sound policy, are the views on which the action of the Treaty Powers in regard to our relations with this country has been based. It is the more important to do this, because writers who have taken only a superficial view of these relations have very freely characterized this action as tyrannical, insolent and aggressive, and while we are in no humour to doubt the sincerity of the motives which have actuated them in doing this, we think they must now confess that they left out of their calculations facts the confession of which completely destroys the value of their former conclusions. But, meanwhile, we would have these writers observe, that by pouring into the too willing ears of the Japanese these very unfounded accusations against the spirit which has actuated the Treaty Powers, they have retarded the advancing motion of this country and placed obstacles in its path, instead of ministering to its true welfare and progress. We have no quarrel with them for insisting upon the preservation of the sovereign rights of this country, whatever this may mean—rights, by the way, which no one for a moment wishes to trample on. But we do say, that when they would exalt the spirit which has underlain the policy of the Japanese Government during the last fifteen years, to an equality with that which has animated our own Governments, they not only do entire injustice to the spirit of European policy, but they mislead the Japanese as to the spirit of their own.

For what is the case as revealed by the document under consideration? The writer says: "The truth seems, on due reflection, to be, that the Japanese people"—that is, the thirty-two millions—"never thought foreigners to be barbarians, nor had any evil thought of killing them." He proceeds to show that the assassination of foreigners was part of a deliberate policy on the part of those who were dissatisfied with the Shogun's Government, in order to diminish its power and bring it into collision with foreign governments which they knew could annihilate it. But what is the sound inference from this admission? That the Japanese mind moves in a plane utterly below that of the Western nations. Try to conceive any Western Government, or any set of men aspiring to, and eventually actually succeeding in grasping and retaining sovereign power on the other side of the world, inaugurating their efforts with a deliberately laid plan of

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cowardly assassination! The conception is impossible, and the mind revolts from the attempt to form it. But here we not only have the admission that it was part of a settled plan, but that the spirit which dictated this course of action is even now not wholly extinct. The writer says:—"The assassination of the German Consul at Hakodate not long ago was prompted by the bigotry of the "public spirited" who are still behind the fashion, but it sprang from the old teaching." That the present rulers of Japan would now countenance any such devilish spirit is not for a moment to be supposed, for we are convinced that their own plane of thought has been greatly raised by the events of the past few years, in which, it should not be forgotten, that the stern punishment of the assassins and of the Government who once instigated and countenanced their odious deeds, has been a marked feature. It is well to insist on this sternly and strongly, because the outside world should know it. The present form of Government rose out of the ruins of that which had been shivered by its contact with external forces. But one of the causes which increased the violence of this contact was the succession of assassinations instigated by the succeeding and now existing Government. Is it for a moment to be supposed that the Western powers will place their subjects or citizens within the pale of laws framed and administered by minds more or less imbued with this terrible spirit—divesting themselves gradually of it, indeed, but yet born and nurtured in it, and successful by means of it? Even as we now write we feel that half the pleas we so earnestly urged three years ago for the remission of the Shimonoseki Indemnity, when we wrote in full detail the history of the events which gave rise to it, are cut from under us. We could hardly hitherto believe that a policy of which foul and deliberate assassination formed a part, should have constituted the motive of action in any set of men in a country pretending to possess a form of civilization, however inferior to our own. We half imagined that such an abhorred ingredient would refuse to commingle with the materials on which power can be raised. But we almost feel as if we had incurred the just reproaches of the shades of the men who feel victims to this spirit. Why should we stand between them and the punishment of these foul crimes which the Shimonoseki Indemnity in part represents? Nor should it be left unnoticed that the payment of this Indemnity, by an almost unusual evenness of retributive justice, fell partly upon the *Bakufu* and partly upon the present Government, the responsibility of the murders having been equally shared by them.

It should be known to the world, too, that, as this writer acknowledges, and as we have always urged, the people of Japan are in no wise opposed to the presence of foreigners among them. It is, or was, only the half million of *samurai* who were hounded upon us by those whose ends this policy served, not, be it remembered, for any offences of ours, but solely for temporary political purposes. It is not unnatural that the public should be caught from time to time with the glamour of the moment, and seek on these questions to exalt unduly the motives of Japanese action and policy. But it is for less sensational writers, who are anxious to see the relations of this country to the Western powers placed upon a solid and lasting foundation, to show how transient and misleading is this false light, and how inevitably it would land us in deplorable troubles were we to hand over the lives, the rights and the judicial government of our people to the jurisdiction towards which it points.

And now we would ask the writer of the Essay and those whose views he represents, adding to them, however, a candour which is all his own, and which does him high credit—a candour which we have used, we trust, not ungenerously or ungraciously against him—how could our Representatives, whose experience has made them long familiar with the grounds of these admissions, pursue any other than that policy to which the present safety of our lives and properties is due? How long would not the diabolical spirit which he exposes have lasted, had it not been sternly punished and repressed? That it is not yet wholly extinguished, he frankly admits. But what would now be its proportions, and how far would it not have animated other parts of the body politic, had it not been exorcised by the vigour of a superior power elevated upon a higher ethical pedestal than any known hitherto in this country?

THE CONSULAR COURT AT KOBE.

A CASE came before the Consular Court at Kobe on Tuesday last which demands some notice. It appears that Messrs. HEIMANN & VALENTINE of that port were summoned as Assessors in a trial, involving some $15,000 or $20,000, in which a Japanese is plaintiff, and Messrs. LUCAS & WATERS are defendants. The case was first called on October 9th, and was for a variety of reasons postponed from time to time, so that on the 5th of November, or nearly one month from its commencement, the cross-examination of the plaintiff was only just concluded. Whether the reasons for these repeated and prolonged adjournments were valid has not as yet appeared, but it is certain that the Assessors felt that if they were to give a fair and well-formed judgment upon the matter before them, it was necessary for them to make a decided effort to have the case heard, if possible, on consecutive days, and the justice and reasonableness of this, we imagine, to be obvious. Mr. ANNESLEY, called the case for half-past one about the 6th or 7th—we forget the precise date,—but the Judge did not appear in Court until twenty minutes past two, or just fifty minutes after the appointed time. The two assessors, both men whose business requires their personal attention, acting under the irritation of so gross a breach of punctuality, and further annoyed by the numerous adjournments which had already been made, wrote a letter to the Consul during the time they were waiting for him, which they placed upon his desk. This letter was couched in the ordinary and precise language of business, but was certainly wanting in the courtly and roundabout phraseology of officialdom. It further betrayed a certain amount of irritation which, perhaps, was excusable under the circumstances, though it had been better to omit it and seek redress by other means. It pointedly laid before Mr. ANNESLEY the inconvenience which the vexatious delays in the conduct of the case had caused the assessors, and it contained a request that both in the interests of justice and for the convenience of all concerned, the trial might be continued on consecutive days commencing at 10 A.M. punctually—the word 'punctually' being underlined. Mr. ANNESLEY on perusal of this letter, informed the assessors that he considered it to be a most disrespectful effusion, told them that their services would be no more required, and next day they each received a summons to appear before him for contempt of court. Their trial for this offence came off on Tuesday last, and resulted in their both being fined to the full amount allowed by the order in council, viz, 25 dollars. At the time Mr. HEIMANN, on behalf of both assessors, offered a defence which was at once respectful, conciliating, and to the point. He first of all wished to hear from the Court

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under what statute they were summoned, so that he might the better be able to answer the specific charges brought against them, but Mr. ANNESLEY, in an overbearing attitude which was quite unjustifiable, informed him that he would hear nothing from him but his bare defence, and would therefore not give him the information he desired. He, however, after a few minutes of unseemly wrangling, did actually read the order in council referring to contempt of court. Mr. HEIMANN then detailed the various adjournments made in the case, pointing out that owing to these the facts of the case which he had first heard had already passed from his mind; that the wish of himself and his colleague was merely to suggest to the Court the advisability of continuous sittings until the case was concluded; that nothing was further from his intention than to treat the Court in a disrespectful manner or to dictate to it; that the letter was couched in ordinary business language and that he would willingly retract or withdraw any expression or word in it which the Court might consider offensive. He further, in regard to what constitutes contempt of court, desired to draw the attention of the Judge to what was done in the Tichborne trial, when the Jury was in the habit of making frequent suggestions to the presiding Judge regarding the conduct of the case, and also in regard to what is the practice in other consular courts. Here, however, he was stopped by Mr. ANNESLEY who said "he did not care what was done in other courts, and if Mr. HEIMANN would not confine himself to his own defence he would not sit there to listen to him." Mr. HEIMANN protested that it was an important part of his defence to inform the Court what was the practice of assessors and juries is in other Courts, but was angrily told to "hold his tongue." At the conclusion of Mr. HEIMANN's defence Mr. VALENTINE merely said that he endorsed all that that gentleman had said, and wished to add that in writing the letter he had no desire or wish to act disrespectfully towards the Court. Mr. ANNESLEY then proceeded to give his finding, which, by the way, appeared to have been written out before hand—and was, in such case, a foregone conclusion. He considered the defence made most unsatisfactory. He had had, he said, fifteen years experience in Japan, and never met with anything but the greatest respect and civility from those assessors who had sat with him. He was always most willing to meet the convenience of everybody connected with a suit. On the occasion in question he was detained for *ten minutes* by most important business, and on his entering the Court found this letter on the desk. It dictated to him when to hold the sittings and told him that they must be held at 10 a.m. punctually, the word 'punctually' being underlined, and was altogether so disrespectful that he could not pass it over. He had given the defendants twenty-four hours to make an apology, but as none was received the summonses were issued. The defence made contained no retractation and no apology, and under these circumstances the Court could not do otherwise than convict, inflicting a fine of twenty-five dollars on each of the defendants with the costs of Court.

Now, the matters which appear to us to require consideration in connection with this case are these—1st: To what extent is a Consul authorized to squander the time and irritate the tempers of those whom he may have to call as assessors? Business has its demands in Kobe as well as in Yokohama, and if H. B. M. Consul takes his seat in Court punctually to a minute in Yokohama and would not willingly do otherwise, is there nothing to compel the Consul in Kobe to do the same? And if cases in Yokohama are despatched with all the vigour which is necessary to the due administration of justice, why should Kobe suffer in this respect?

2nd.—What is to be considered contempt of court? In the event of the presiding officer of a court conducting a case in a manner which his assistants for the time being—for as such the law recognises the assessors—think calculated to injure the administration of justice, is a firm and business-like letter pointing out their views to him and suggesting certain alterations in the conduct of the case to be construed into a contempt of court?

These are questions which we sincerely hope will be fairly and satisfactorily answered.

But, while waiting for these replies, it may be well to inform Mr. ANNESLEY that the figure he cuts in these proceedings is one which gives us, and will give others, considerable pain, inasmuch as THE QUEEN'S commission is brought into contempt by it. As a man of the world—which we conclude he is not, though he ought to be—the sensible course for him to pursue was obvious. He should have called the assessors before him privately, and explained to them 'that the terms of their letter were not exactly such as befitted a document addressed to him as president of the court, and for which a place must be found among its archives. Doubtless they meant no offence. Circumstances had been against a greater regularity in the sittings; but their complaint was reasonable, and he would endeavour so to arrange affairs as to make as small a demand as was possible upon their time, which is doubtless valuable.' The effect of such a course is obvious. The assessors would have requested him to restore to them a letter which, quite unintentionally on their part, had given him umbrage, and thus the matter would have ended. Instead of this, some two-penny-ha'-penny notions about "dignity" rise up in the minds of some men on these occasion, and, mounted on these, they gallop off we shall not say whither, but where we have no wish to follow them at the present or in the future. Suffice it, that they do precisely that which men of real dignity of character under similar circumstances would avoid.

Mr. ANNESLEY adduced his lengthened experience of the courtesy he has met with at the hands of assessors, and dilated on the lack of it which he had to condemn on this occasion. The Assessors might possibly have adduced their own experience of the customary courtesy and punctuality of consuls; and impartial observers will shrewdly suspect that these reciprocated virtues are very closely related. Mr. ANNESLEY seems to labour under the strange delusion that the temper and time of assessors are bound to run obsequiously into the capricious grooves of his own unpuctuality, and that gentlemen who are at least his equals in every thing but the accident of official position, are to be snubbed and fined in virtue of powers which were intended to be used for the protection and not to the prejudice of society. There is nothing Englishmen detest and despise so profoundly as the highty-tighty airs of a Jack-in-office. They are almost invariably loyal and respectful to their officials, and, as a general rule, we are thankful to say, they have little cause to be otherwise. But the good relations which are alternately the cause and effect of these mutual sentiments would be destroyed in a week throughout the Empire by such conduct and such decisions as those of Mr. ANNESLEY on Tuesday last.

This matter is really one of importance, and we trust it will be fully investigated in the proper quarters.

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FOREIGNERS OUGHT TO BE ENABLED TO TRAVEL IN THE INTERIOR OF JAPAN.

[TRANSLATION.]

Nichi-nichi Shimbun, No. 843 of November 5th, 1874.

If, as we have argued in our last two articles, we desire to arrange definitely at the Revision of the Treaties that the Japanese Government shall hold fast to the two rights of levying duties and exercising jurisdiction, and that Foreign Governments shall not be allowed to have a word to say in either of these matters, our Government must follow the example of the civilized states of Europe in their treatment of foreigners. Arguing on the fundamental principle that all Treaties ought to be, not one-sided but reciprocal, we should have no right to complain if Japanese residing in Europe and America were subjected to inconvenient restrictions on their ordinary actions of the same nature as those which are imposed on foreigners resident in Japan. It may be quite true that these countries consult their own convenience in according to Japanese, notwithstanding the provisions of the Japanese Treaties [with reference to the limits for excursions], the same freedom as that which is enjoyed by residents from other civilized countries, but nevertheless, if we now insist upon equal rights, we cannot refuse to take the fact into consideration; and still less when the Foreign Representatives have already entered upon discussions with our Government concerning the question of foreigners travelling in the interior.

According to the existing Treaties, foreigners residing in Japan (with the exception of diplomatic agents and other officials) are unable to go out of a circle drawn at a distance of ten *ri* (24½ miles) from the settlements. The reason for this arrangement is that when the treaties were first concluded the popular mind was agitated, and foreign intercourse being regarded with disfavour, foreigners were from time to time murdered and otherwise violently treated. It was desirable therefore that this stipulation should be strictly observed, but under the present altered circumstances we consider that it is no longer necessary to adhere to this stipulation by restricting foreigners to the ten *ri* limit. For, of late years, foreigners, whether by the permission of our Government or upon its public service, have been frequently travelling in the interior of Japan, at the rate of several persons in a month, and we have not once heard of Japanese having committed acts of violence towards them. This is of course to be attributed to the efficient protection afforded by our government, but it may also be regarded as a proof that the Japanese people do not cherish hostile sentiments towards foreigners.

The truth seems, on due reflection, to be that the Japanese people never thought foreigners to be barbarians, nor had any evil thought of killing them. Their being regarded as barbarians and the murders committed sprang from a different cause, the effects of which were felt by foreigners. The individuals who were styled the "public-spirited men" of the clans *(han)* had for a long time been dissatisfied with the *Bakufu*, and in 1854 putting forward as their motive the arbitrary action of the *Bakufu* in concluding treaties with foreign countries, they began to agitate the principle of "reverence for the sovereign." Their every effort was directed towards diminishing the power of the *Bakufu* and creating difficulties for it. At last they found the cry of "expel the barbarians and shut the ports," with which they annoyed the so-called "traitorous officials" of the *Bakufu*, and stirred up the so-called "public spirited" *rônins*. (The crime of murdering foreigners and the agitation for expelling the barbarians and shutting the ports date not from 1853 and 1854, but from 1859 and 1860, and both reached their greatest height about 1863 and 1864, as may be clearly seen by studying the history of those times.) The inconsiderate and indignant who had been selected by the leaders of the "public-spirited" as fit instruments for the purpose, at once fell into the snare, and their heads being completely filled with "the duty of expelling barbarians" and "the best plan for chastising the *Bakufu*" and similar notions, constantly turned their attention to the murder of foreigners. Their leaders extolled the criminals who had committed these murders as faithful subjects who reverenced the sovereign and righteous men who served their country, until the people of the whole empire, led away by example, looked upon these acts of violence with lively satisfaction, and the turbulently disposed imbibed the erroneous impression that so long as they assassinated foreigners, they were acting loyally. Although they thus caused the *Bakufu* to lose the trust and goodwill of foreign countries, and rendered the restoration of the Mikado's authority easy of accomplishment, it must be acknowledged that it was in reality the influence and example of the "sovereign-reverencers" which originated in the Japanese people the evil habit of looking upon foreigners as enemies. Some of the "sovereign-reverencers" prompted the assassination of foreigners and approved of those acts. After the Restoration the aspect of foreign relations changed, and an attempt was made to put down this great abuse, but the accumulation of many years could not be washed away in one day. For several years the ministers of state occupied a dangerous position with reference to this matter, and made extraordinary efforts. The assassination of the German Consul at Hakodate not long ago was prompted by the bigotry of the "public spirited" who are still behind the fashion, but it sprang from the old teaching. (If this act had been committed before the Restoration, it certainly would have been extolled as a loyal and noble deed). It must be allowed that they have brought these troubles on themselves and they cannot escape the responsibility.

But as the whole Empire looks up to the path chosen by the Government, this great abuse has gradually diminished since the Restoration, because they have practically ensured the safety of natives and foreigners. As we have already said, the Japanese people (with the exception of the *samurai* who advocated the expulsion of foreigners) were at no time naturally inclined to look on foreigners as their enemies, and, under the guidance of the government, their friendly feeling may be cultivated to any degree desired.

Although the Government may be right to a certain extent in fearing lest assassination and violence might be committed, if foreigners, when the Treaty comes to be revised, were allowed to travel freely in the interior, we argue that, unable to forgot the origin of this feeling even in their dreams, many of them feel anxious owing to a fear that others may imitate their own mad conduct in bygone times. We believe that even if travelling in the interior were resolutely permitted to foreigners on the revision of the Treaties, the people would not treat them as enemies, now that the government entertains no idea of "expelling barbarians." If this travelling in the interior be not accorded, foreign governments in turn would deprive our people of part of their rights to the profit of their own subjects. The advantages and disadvantages of these two courses must be carefully weighed when the negotiations are entered upon.

It is proposed that the foreign representatives should give passports to foreigners upon an application countersigned by the Consul. Perhaps this would be a convement arrangement.

Our earnest desire is not that foreigners should be allowed to do just as they like, but that the restrictions placed on them should be removed, and that the rights of our people should in return be fully maintained.

NOTIFICATION.

Nisshin Shinjishi, November 9.

NOTIFICATION No. 145.

To *In, Shô, Shi, Chô, Fu and Ken.*

It is hereby notified that a telegram has this day been received stating that the result of the negotiations of Our High Commissioner Plenipotentiary Okubo Toshimichi with the Chinese Government has been that that Government has stipulated to pay an indemnity.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI.
DAIJODAIJIN.

8th November, 1874.

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JAPAN AND CHINA.

Spirit of the Japanese Press.

* *Nisshin Shijinshi, November 10th,* 1874.

The notification issued yesterday by our Government to the effect that the dispute between Japan and China had been settled in a friendly way, that an indemnity would be paid to meet the expenses of the Formosa expedition, and that the agreement with them will be lastingly preserved, is a matter upon which we may heartily congratulate ourselves. Henceforward the glory of Japan will shine forth through the world. China has used self-control, and has made a concession in order to avoid war. We can see that she has got some wise men in her Government who wish to save her people from misery. Arms are evil things and war causes great distress; eminent princes and wise kings have always disliked them.

If the two countries had allowed themselves to be carried away by undue excitement into war, the people of both would have fallen into misery, and who can tell how many tens of thousands them would have come to an untimely end? It is unnecessary to prove that both countries would have wasted their national vigour, and by the ruin of their finances brought low their national power. We are full of admiration at the temper of the Japanese people. They were ready to confront a great country twenty times as extensive as their own, boldly to meet them in battle, and to make their cause one with that of their country, devoting their lives to her service.

They have no reason to be ashamed before foreign countries of their heroism. We feel bound to communicate this happy intelligence to patriotic *samurai* as an instance of loyalty and courage.

"*Nisshin Shinjishi,*" *November 14th,* 1874.

On the 12th instant H. M. the Tenno was present at an extraordinary meeting of the Dajokwan; when H. M. caused to be summoned before him Komaki Masanari, a temporary official of the Colonization Department of the 7th rank and two others who have returned from China. H. M. received very graciously their report of the circumstances of the peaceful conclusion of the negotiation with China.

We understand that while Okubo our High Commissioner was conducting these negotiations at Pekin, friendly relations were broken off, and Okubo was on the point of returning. The fact of the Chinese Foreign Office doing all they could to detain him and to renew friend relations has been already mentioned in this journal. It was owing to the efforts of the British Minister at Peking who gave his assistance in regard to every point, that the Chinese Foreign Office changed its policy, and made overtures of peace to us.

Truly everything done by the statesmen of China seems is of the same inconsistent kind. They change their counsels in the morning and renew them in the evening.

THE REVIVAL OF PURE SHINTÔ.†

Hirata Atsutane, the fourth in chronological order of those scholars whom we have named as the founders of this school, was born in 1776 at the town of Kubota in Dewa, the capital of that remote district in the north of Japan commonly called Akita. His father was Ôwada Seibei, a *samurai* of the Satake family, who traced back his descent to the sun-goddess through Kuammu Tennô, the fiftieth *Mikado* from Jimmu, and enjoyed a hereditary pension of a hundred *koku* of rice. Atsutane was the fourth son of a family of eight children. At the age of eight he entered the school of a professor of Chinese named Nakayama Seiga, and three years later commenced the study of medicine under his uncle Ôwada Ringen. Up to his twentieth year he chiefly devoted himself to Chinese studies, and practised fencing under various teachers, but he longed to distinguish himself in some way more worthy of his abilities, and in the beginning of 1795 he suddenly quitted his father's house, leaving a letter behind him bidding farewell to his relations. He had chosen the 8th of the month for his departure, apparently on account of the popular belief that a person who leaves home on that day never returns. With a *rio* in his purse he started for Yedo, where, after his arrival, avoiding the society of his fellow-clansmen and friends, he sought on all sides for a virtuous and learned teacher. Sometimes he obtained employment as an under-teacher, and in his worst extremity was reduced to seeking a livelihood by manual labour. In this manner he passed four or five years, suffering great hardship and privation. In 1800, at the age of twenty-five, he became the adopted heir of Hirata Fujibei, a retainer of the *daimio* of Matsuyama in Bitchiu, and took up his residence in the *yashiki* of Honda Shiuri on Kagura-zaka in Yedo.

It was in the following year that Atsutane first became acquainted with the writings of Motoori, and was seized with an enthusiastic love for the study of Japanese antiquity. In the seventh month he formally enrolled himself among Motoori's pupils, about two months before the death of the elder scholar. His first essay in the new branch of learning to which he had devoted himself was an attack upon the writings of Dazai Shuntai (b. 1680, d. 1747), in a book entitled *Kabôsho*, which he wrote in 1803, and in the following year he began to take pupils. It was in 1804 that he drew up a table of Chinese characters relating to the practise of the five virtues. These he enumerates as Reverence, Righteousness, Benevolence, Wisdom and Valour, and nineteen characters are included under each heading. It is a more curious than valuable production.

The *Kijin Shinron*, completed first in 1806 and revised for publication in 1820, is intended to prove that the ordinary Chinese philosophers have misunderstood the teachings of Confucius with regard to supernatural beings, and to show by quotations from the Confucian Analects and other writings that he believed in their actual existence. Hirata in this work refutes the opinions of Chinese and Japanese scholars with regard to the non-existence of gods, and demonstrates the correctness of the opposite view. We have not time to analyze the work more minutely, and have had recourse to the bibliographical list of Hirata's writings printed at the end of the *Ningaku Mondô* for this brief notice of it.

In 1807 he resumed practice as a physician, and the study of medicine. During this year he commenced the compilation of the Chi-shima Shiranami, or White Waves of the Kurile Islands, which contains an account of the incursions of the Russians under Davidoff and Chwostoff against the Japanese possessions in Sagalien and Itorup in the previous year. It was intended also to be a manual of the way to "Restrain Barbarians" and of Maritime Defence. It is to be regretted that this interesting work still remains unprinted.

The year 1811 was an extremely fruitful one. Early in the spring he began to revise the lectures on Shintô, Chinese philosophy and Buddhism which during the two previous years he had delivered to his pupils, and produced in succession the *Kodôtaii*, Summary of the Ancient Way; *Zoku-Shintô Taii*, Summary of the Vulgar Shintô; *Kangaku Taii*, Summary of Chinese Learning, the same as that which was afterwards published under the title of *Sai-jaku Gairon;* the *Butsudô Taii*, Summary of Buddhism, subsequently renamed *Go-dô Ben*; *Idô Taii*, Summary of the Medical Art, printed under the title of *Shidzu no Iwaya;* the *Kadô Taii*, Summary of the Art of Poetry, and the *Tamadasuki*, which he rewrote from beginning to end some years later. Of the works in this list the first, second and last are alone of interest to the student of Shintô, but as the *Zoku Shintô Taii* is a hostile criticism of the sects comprehended by the author under the name of vulgar Shintô we shall not ask our readers to go through a summary of its contents. It will be more useful to consider it on some future occasion in connection with the works of the writers against whom it is directed.

The Summary of the Ancient Way treats of the following subjects, firstly, the reason why the subject-matter of his teaching is called the Ancient Learning (*Kogaku*), secondly, the origin of this study, with a brief account of those who founded it and spread it abroad in the world, thirdly, the foundations upon which it is based,

* The substance of the following article has appeared elsewhere during the week, but an important error in the translation needs the correction which a comparison of the two versions will render obvious.

† *Continued from No. 89, "Japan Weekly Mail."*

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fourthly, the age of the gods, fifthly, the reasons why the gods are entitled to the gratitude of mankind, sixthly, why Japan is 'the country of the gods,' seventhly, how it is certain beyond a doubt that every Japanese is a descendant of the Gods, eighthly, the uninterrupted continuance of the imperial line from the beginning of the world, together with proofs of the superiority of Japan over all other countries in the world, both materially and morally, ninthly, the truth that the Japanese, being natives of 'the country of the Gods,' are born with a naturally perfect and true disposition, which from the most ancient times has been called *Yamato-damashii* or *Yamato-gokoro*[21], and tenthly, how the traditions of the Age of the Gods, and of their actions, appear to the ordinary man to be mysterious and difficult of belief; and the refutation of this error;—in the course of which exposition the real 'way' will be disclosed.

Japanese learning may be divided into several branches, firstly, the Way of the Gods; secondly, poetry; thirdly, law; fourthly, romances; fifthly, history and sixthly, archæology. Under these there are subdivisions, such as the various schools of what is commonly called Shintô, and two or three schools of poetry. Chinese learning also has many subdivisions, and in Buddhism there are the doctrines of the numerous sects, besides the learning of the heart,[22] which is an offshoot of Buddhism. Then we have astronomy and physical geography, the learning of the Hollanders, and medicine, which is divided into three schools, the ancient, the modern and the Dutch. But Japanese learning is the chief of all these. A man passes for a good Chinese scholar if he has learnt to read the Four Books and the Five Classics, or, according to another enumeration, the Thirteen classics, has run hastily through half a dozen other works, and can compose Chinese prose and what they have a trick of calling poetry. There is nothing very difficult in all this. The Buddhist priests have a much larger task. Their canon (which Hirata here says he has read) consists of some five thousand volumes, seven or eight horse-loads, a tenth part of which is far more than the sinologue has to study; and to make the work harder the priests have to study Chinese as well as their own religious books, or else they could not read the latter. And owing to the strange manner in which Buddhist and Chinese notions have been mixed up with Japanese learning *(Shintô)*, the student of the latter must possess all the knowledge of the sinologue and the priest that he may be able to separate the wheat from the chaff, and he must know all the possible arguments which his opponents may have at their command in order to refute them. Besides, if a Japanese studies foreign learning he will be able to select whatever good things there are in it, and turn them to the service of his country. From this point of view Chinese, Indian and even Dutch studies may be looked upon as Japanese learning.

'In the first place it is necessary to state that the reason 'why this teaching is called the "study of the ancient 'way" is because it aims at explaining the facts which 'begin with the origin of heaven and earth, by means of 'the ancient ways of thinking and the ancient tongue, 'such as they were before the introduction of the Chinese 'and Buddhist "ways," and at demonstrating that in those 'facts is embodied the whole of the true "way."'

Having disposed of his first heading in this manner, Hirata proceeds to deal with the second, namely the founders of the school to which he himself belongs. We have already given a summary of what he has said about them in the second and ninth volumes of his *Tama-dasuki*, in the former part of this paper.

The foundations upon which the Ancient Learning is based are the writings in which the Imperial Court has recorded the facts of antiquity. Most people are wont to suppose that the only way to attain to a knowledge of right conduct is to read books full of precepts, but they labour under a mistake. Precept is far inferior to example, for it only arises in the absence of example; while it is unnecessary when example exists. As Laotsu says, "When the Great Way decayed, Humanity and Right eousness arose."[23] In order to spur on a warrior to valiant deeds, rather than show him a book which says, "When you go to battle, strive to be first, do not lag behind others," show him a book in which are writted the facts about ancient heroes who led the way, fought bravely and achieved renown The facts will sink deeply into his heart, and he will say to himself, "when the occasion arises, I will distinguish myself like such an one of antiquity," but the mere exhortation will scarcely stir his emotions. The story of Ôishi Kuranoské and the forty-seven faithful retainers, who underwent a thousand hardships and perils in order to slay Kira Kôdzuke no suke, the enemy of their lord Asano Takumi no kami, will do far more to keep alive the flame of loyalty than any simple precepts about the duty of avenging a master. The ethical writings of the T'ang dynasty are full of the most admirable teachings of this kind, but when we find that the authors were themselves guilty of murdering their sovereigns and of treason, their words lose all their effect.

As has already been said, the real principles of conduct are not to be taught by precept, and we must go to the books to find the facts from which the real ancient way is to be learnt. The most important of these is the Kojiki. Most Japanese, including those who profess to be students of the way of the gods, hold the Nihonshoki in great honour. Its first two books are printed separately under the title of *Jindai no maki*, and the common Shintôists have written various so-called commentaries thereon. They even assert that these books are the only authorities about the beginning of the world and the age of the gods. Motoori in the first volume of the Kojiki-Den has pointed out the erroneousness of this opinion. Part of the cosmogony given in the Jindai no maki can be actually traced to ancient Chinese writings, from which it has been taken almost word for word. But on the other hand the Nihonshoki, or, as it should properly be called, the Nihongi, has great merits of its own, which ought not to be passed over. In addition to the main text of the first two books, it quotes a number of other parallel passages from documents then extant, which often throw much light on the received traditions of the divine age, and it gives much fuller details of the history of the Mikados from Jimmu Tennô downwards than the Kojiki does. When the ornamental Chinese phraseology has been eliminated there remains a great treasure of truth, and the Nihongi therefore does really deserve the first place among the sacred books.

It is most lamentable that so much ignorance should prevail as to the evidences of the two fundamental doctrines, that Japan is the country of the Gods and her inhabitants the descendants of the Gods. Between the Japanese people and the Chinese, Hindoos, Russians, Dutch, Siamese, Cambodians and other nations of the world there is a difference of kind, rather than of degree. It was not out of vain-glory that the inhabitants of this country called it the land of the gods *(Shinkoku, kami no kuni)*. The gods who created all countries belonged without exception to the Divine Age, and were all born in Japan, so that Japan is their native country, and all the world acknowledges the appropriateness of the title. The Coreans were the first to become acquainted with this truth, and from them it was gradually diffused through the globe, and accepted by every one.

Before the origin of things there was Infinite space (*ohosora*); neither heaven nor earth, nor the sun, nor moon, nor anything else existed. In Infinite space were Ame-no-mi-naka-nushi no kami,[24] and next Taka-mi-musu-bi no kami and Kamu-mi-musubi no kami, by whose miraculous power a thing whose shape cannot be described in words came into existence in the midst of space. This thing floated (or, was suspended) in space like a cloud, without any support. From it came forth something sprouting like a horn, or like the young sprout of the rush

21 *Yamato*, one of the old names of Japan; *tamashii*, spirit; *kokoro* heart.

22 This is the form of doctrine taught in the *Kiuô Dôwa*, *Shingaku Michi no Hanashi*, *Tejima Dôwa* and similar works.

23 Taote-king, chap. XVIII. Jullien translates: Quand la grande voie eut déperi, on vit paraître l'humanité et la justice. That is, according to the commentator whom he follows, When the way decayed, the absence of affection and the existence of disobedience brought humanity and justice into prominence.

24 The Lord of the Middle of Heavens *Taka* and *kamu* are explained as honorifics; *mi* has the same force. *Musu* means to beget; this word enters into composition with *ko* and *me* to produce *musuko* and *musume*, son and daughter. *Bi* is the *same* as *hi*, an archaic word applied to whatever is wonderful miraculous and ineffably worthy of honour, and to the sun *par excellence*.

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called *kaya*; but as to its nature there is no tradition. It may however be conjectured that it was pure, translucent and bright, for it afterwards became the sun, and from the time when Ama-terasu-oho-mi kami became its ruler, the brightness of her august body has shone through it. As this thing grew upwards it widened out infinitely, just as a cloud rising from the top of mountain looks like a rush sprouting, but afterwards becomes immensely extended. This is what in the Divine Age was called *Amatsu-kuni* (the Kingdom of heaven), *Taka-ma-no-hara* (the high plain of heaven), and sometimes simply *Ame* (heaven). In a similar manner there grew downwards a something, which afterwards separated and became the moon. During the double process fourteen other gods came into being, of whom the last were Izanagi no kami and Izanami no kami. They are the parents of the deities of the sun and moon and the progenitors of all the other gods.

As to the signification of the word *kami*;—it is applied in the first place to all the *kami* of heaven and earth who are mentioned in the ancient records, as well as to their spirits which reside in the temples where they are worshipped. Further, not only human beings, but also birds, beasts, plants and trees, seas and mountains, and all other things whatsoever which possess powers of an extraordinary and eminent character, or deserve to be revered and dreaded, are called *kami*. Eminent does not mean solely worthy of honour, good or distinguished by great deeds, but is applied also to the *kami* who are to be dreaded on account of their evil character or miraculous nature. Amongst human beings who are at the same time *kami* are to be classed the successive Mikados, who in the Manyôshiu and other ancient poetry are called *tôtsu-kami* (distant gods) on account of their being far removed from ordinary men, as well as many other men, some who are revered as *kami* by the whole Empire, and those whose sphere is limited to a single province, department, village or family. The *kami* of the Divine Age were mostly human beings, who yet resembled *kami*, and that is why we give that name to the period in which they existed. Besides human beings, the thunder is called the 'sounding god' (*naru-kami*). The dragon, goblins (*tengu*) and the fox are also *kami*, for they are likewise eminently miraculous and dreadful creatures. In the Nihongi and in the Manyôshiu the tiger and the wolf [25] are spoken of as *kami*. Izanago gave the name of Oho-kamu-dzu-mi no mikoto to the fruit of the peach-tree, and the jewels which he wore on his neck were called Mi-kuratana no mikoto. In the *Jindai no maki* and the *Oho-barahi no kotoba*, rocks, stumps of trees, leaves of plants and so forth are said to have spoken in the Divine age; these also were *kami*. There are many cases of the term being applied to seas and mountains. It was not a spirit that was meant, but the term was used directly of the particular sea or mountain; of the sea on account of its depth and the difficulty of crossing it, of the mountain on account of its loftiness [26].

Izanagi and Izanami, after descending by command of the Heavenly Gods upon Onogoro-jima begot the eight islands of Japan, namely, what are now called Awaji, Shikoku, Oki, Kiushiu, Iki, Tsushima, Sado and the main island. They begot a number of gods, and their posterity gradually increased. Amongst the descendants of their child Susanowo no kami was Oho-na-muji no kami, a god of surpassing powers. For a long time he was subjected to great annoyance at the hands of his eighty brothers, but having taken a journey to the nether world (the moon) to consult his ancestor, he was enabled, by following the advice he then received, to overcome his rebellious brethren, and establish himself as the ruler of this country. One of his many names is Oho-kuninushi no kami, which means the 'great lord of the country.' The seat of his government was in the province of Idzumo. He had many children, the eldest of whom was Koto-shiro-nushi no kami, one of the eight gods worshipped in the Jingikuan; a second was Aji-suki-taka-hiko-ne no kami, the god of Kamigamo near Kiôto, and another was Take-mi-na-kata no mikoto, the god of Kami-no-Suwa in Shinano. Oho-na-muji is a corruption of Oho-na-mochi, the Great Possessor of Names, a title given to him because of the numerous names which he possessed. In conjunction with Sukunabikona no kami, the eldest son of the two creators, he completed the work begun by Izanagi and Izanami, and civilized the country. To these two gods are ascribed the discovery of medicine and the invention of divination.

Amaterasuoho-mi-kami, having been appointed Queen of the sun by Izanagi, shares the government of the world with the two creators. She in turn desired to make a son of her own ruler over the terrestrial world. This was Oshi-ho-mimi no mikoto, a god who was produced from the goddess' necklace; he was married to Tamayori-hime no mikoto, a grand-daughter of the two creators. The offspring of this pair was Ninigi no mikoto, who was therefore the grandson of Amaterasu, and the title Sume-mi-ma no mikoto (Sublime Grandchild) applied to him expresses this relationship. Ninigi no mikoto replaced his father as sovereign-designate of the world, but as Oho-na-muji who was in actual possession could hardly be expected to surrender peacefully, a council was held of all the gods. By the advice of the most sagacious of the gods, one of the other children of Amaterasu, named Ame-no-hohi no mikoto, was sent on an embassy to the world, to persuade Oho-na-muji to give up his rights. The envoy remained away three years, and as no result had yet been obtained, a second envoy was despatched, who was to induce Oho-na-muji to submit by a display of military force. The second envoy, however, fell in love with Shitateru-hime, a daughter of Oho-na-muji, and failed to perform his errand. He even slew a messenger who was sent to stimulate him to accomplish his mission. Upon this an expedition was started under two warlike gods named Take-mika-dzuchi and Futsu-nushi, who in joint action with Ame-no-hohi no mikoto succeeded at last in obtaining from Oho-na-muji a renunciation of his sovereignty over Japan in favour of the Sublime Grandchild. The only conditions which he exacted were that he should have a temple built for his residence where proper services might be performed in his honour, and that the Unseen (*kakuri-goto*) should be placed under his charge. This arrangement was ratified by Amaterasu and the two creators. The temple of Oho-yashiro in Idzumo, which exists to this day, was built for Oho-na-muji, and Ame-no-hohi, from whom sprang the family of the Idzumo-no-kuni no miyatsuko, at first hereditary governors of the province, and afterwards priests of the temple, became his servant.

It now became possible for Ninigi no mikoto to descend and take possession of his realm. Before starting from the sun he received from the goddess, his grandmother, the three divine insignia, called *kusanagi no tsurugi* (a sword, which is enshrined at Atsuta in Owari), the *Yasakani no maga tama* (a stone) and the mirror which is worshipped at the Naikû in Isé as the representative of goddess of the sun. Accompanied by a number of inferior gods, he descended on the *Ama no uki-hashi*, or floating bridge of heaven, to Taka-chi-ho no mine, now called Kirishima yama, which lies on the boundary between Hiuga and Ohosumi in Kiushiu. On this occasion grains of rice were thrown broadcast in the air to dispel the darkness which covered the sky, and it is said that rice grows wild on Kirishima yama to this day.

The *Ama no uki hashi* was a thing by which communication took place between heaven and earth in those days. It floated in the air, and was also called *Ama no iwa-fune*, literally, the heavenly rock-boat. It was on this that Izanagi and Izanami took their stand when they stirred about with the sacred spear to find land. There are still remains of the *hashidate*, lofty mounds by which the *uki-hashi* was reached, in the provinces of Harima and Tango. After the descent of the Sublime Grandchild, the sun and the earth, which had already receded from each other to a considerable distance, gradually became further separated, and communication by the floating bridge ceased. The *hashidate* fell down, and have since lain on their longest side: that near Miyadzu in Tango measures twenty-two thousand two hundred and ninety feet in length.

25 *Oho-kami*, literally, great god.

26 *Kami*, god, is evidently the same word as *kami* applied to a superior, as to a master by his servant or to the sovereign by his subjects, to the chief officer of a sub-department of the administration, and in ancient times to the governor of a province. Its primary meaning is 'that which is above,' and hence 'chief.' So that Izanagi no Oho kami would mean Great Chief Izanagi. *Mikoto*, which is a title applied to gods, and forms part of the word *Sumera-mi koto*, the ancient name of the sovereigns of Japan, is composed of the honorific *mi* and *koto*, word, and hence, thing. It might be rendered augustness, and Izanagi no mikoto would mean His Augustness Izanagi.

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The sun having thus ascended, became fixed in the centre of space, where it constantly revolves on its axis from left to right. The earth is far removed from it in space, and moves round it from right to left, one revolution being called a year. At the same time the earth revolving on itself, produces the phenomena of day and night. The moon which split off from the earth about the same period revolves round the earth in a little over twenty nine days and a half, waxing and waning as it goes. The process by which the sun, earth and moon were thus produced resembles the separation of the umbilical cord and the placenta at the birth of a child, and the detachment of a ripened seed from the capsule. It is not merely a fortuitous resemblance, but the processes are identical in all three cases.

As it was Japan which lay directly opposite to the sun when it had sprouted upwards and separated from the earth, it is quite clear that Japan lies on the summit of the globe. It is equally evident that all other countries were formed at a much later period by the spontaneous consolidation of the foam of the sea and the collection of mud in various localities, when Izanagi and Izanami brought forth the eight islands of Japan, and separated the land from the water. Foreign countries were of course produced by the power of the creator gods, but they were not begotten by Izanagi and Izanami, nor did they give birth to the goddess of the sun, which is the cause of their inferiority. The traditions about the origin of the world which are preserved in foreign countries are naturally incorrect, just as the accounts of an event which has happened at the capital become distorted when they travel to a province, and it finally comes to be believed that the province was the actual scene of the event. The fact is patent that the Mikado is the true Son of Heaven, who is entitled to reign over the four seas and the ten thousand countries.

People who have been misled by their foreign studies are wont to say that Japan is a little country, as if extent of territory were any criterion of the importance or rank of a state; and they also point to her tardy civilisation. But every one knows that great minds develope late; for example Ota Nobunaga, who was commonly called *Baka dono* (Lord Idiot), until he was past the age of twenty, and the same was the case with the famous Ôishi Kuranoske, whose fame will endure to the end of time. Animals and birds know how to pick up and eat grain and insects as soon as they are born, and some have offspring when they are only two or three months old. If man were to be judged by such a standard, what a helpless, good-for-nothing creature he would be. But his slow development is a proof of his superiority, and the same holds good with regard to the development of nations.

A common but extremely erroneous phrase which has obtained currency, is "the Seven Generations of Celestial Gods and the Five Generations of Terrestrial Gods." In the first place neither the Kojiki nor the Nihongi, although they speak of the succession of gods beginning with Kuni-no-toko-dachi and ending with Izanagi and Izanami as seven generations of the Divine Age, call them Celestial Gods; the reason being that all these gods came into existence on the earth. The Kojiki gives the name of Celestial Gods to Ame-no-mi-naka-nushi, the two creator gods, Umashi-ashi-kabi-hikoji and Ame-no-toko-dachi. The term Terrestrial Gods was given to the gods of this country after the time of Ninigi no mikoto, to distinguish them from the Celestial Gods. It is a huge error to call the succession of gods beginning with Amaterasu and ending with the father of Jimmu Tennô the Five generations of Terrestrial Gods, for in the first place Amaterasu, though born on the earth, was made ruler over the sun, and is therefore distinctly a Celestial God; and secondly Oshi-ho-mimi and Ninigi were both born in heaven; neither was the title Terrestrial Gods ever applied to their descendants. The inventor of the phrase was Inibe no Masanori, the author of the *Jindai no maki no kuketsu*, who wrote about the middle of the fourteenth century. There exists no hard and fast line between the age of the gods and the present age, and there is no justification whatever for drawing one, as the Nihongi does, between Ukaya-fuki-ahezu and Jimmu Tennô.

The descendants of the gods who accompanied Ninigi no mikoto, as well as the offspring of the successive Mikados, who entered the ranks of the subjects of the Mikados with the surnames of Taira, Minamoto and so forth, have gradually increased and multiplied. Although numbers of Japanese cannot state with any certainty from what gods they are descended, all of them have tribal names (*kubane*) which were originally bestowed by the Mikados, and those who make it their province to study genealogies can tell from a man's ordinary surname who his remotest ancestor must have been.

From the fact of the divine descent of the Japanese people proceeds their immeasurable superiority to the natives of other countries in courage and intelligence.

It is not necessary to quote the opinions of foreigners in order to prove that the heavens are immovable and that the earth revolves, for these facts are clear enough from ancient traditions, but as the westerners have elaborated astronomy and physical geography to a very high degree of minuteness, their account of the matter is more easily comprehended. It will be unnecessarily to follow Hirata in the exposition which he here gives of the formation of the earth and its division into five continents, since he is candid enough to acknowledge the source from which it is taken. It is only fair to say that he praises the Dutch very warmly for their achievements in natural science, and accords to them a much higher place among philosophers than to the Chinese, whom he regards as empty visionaries. He also mentions Kæmpfer, and gives a summary of his "History of Japan." There exists a book called *Ijin kiôfu den*, or the way to Terrify Barbarians, which takes for its text that part of the "History of Japan" in which Kaempfer gives his reasons for approving of the policy of excluding foreigners. It is difficult not to suppose that Kaempfer's account of the dangers which have to be encountered in navigating the Japanese seas, and his statement that Nagasaki was the only port into which a good-sized vessel could enter, were prompted by a desire to serve Dutch interests. The story of the seizure by Japanese of the Dutch governor Nuits on the island of Formosa is quoted with much satisfaction by Hirata, as an illustration of the superior valour of his countrymen.

(To be Continued.)

GAS LIGHTING.

We are glad to learn that the negotiations with a view to procuring the lighting of the streets have been at length brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Under an agreement dated 31st October, Mr. Takashimaya binds himself to have the street lamps ready for lighting within sixty days from that date. So far advanced, however, are all the preliminary arrangements, that it is hoped the necessary connections with the lamps will be completed by the 16th December and that on that day the Yokohama settlement will at length be illuminated with gas.

The assessments have all been made, the Committee having met with but few refusals:—so few, indeed, as to encourage the hope that the non-contents will not hesitate to add their names to the list when they see that the protracted labours of the Committee have resulted in substantial success, the advantages of which they cannot of course desire to enjoy without cost.

Although the agreement, which we now republish, has not yet been signed, Mr. Takashimaya has, at the instance of the Committee, intimated his willingness to proceed at once with the necessary work. The agreement will be circulated for the purpose of signature in the course of next week:—

DRAFT AGREEMENT FOR STREET LIGHTING PROPOSED BY TAKASHIMAYA KAYEMON AND REVISED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SUGGESTIONS OF THE GAS COMMITTEE.

This agreement made the 31st. day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, between Takashimaya Kayemon of Yokohama in the Empire of Japan, Merchant and Managing Director of the Yokohama Gas Company, hereinafter called the party of the first part, and the persons whose signatures are hereto affixed hereinafter called the parties of the second part witnesseth.

In consideration of this agreement the party of the first part for himself, his heirs successors and assigns hereby agrees that he, his heirs, successors or assigns, or the said Company, will perform and supply the following work and commodities, that is to say:—

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First.—Will erect, fit, and make ready for lighting with gas in the streets of that part of Yokohama known as the Foreign Settlement, such number of iron gas lamps and posts being not less than one hundred, and in such places, as shall be designated by the parties of the second part to this agreement.

Second.—That the said gas lamps shall be of similar pattern and makes to those already erected in and about the native town of Yokohama, and that the same shall be erected, fitted, and made ready for lighting with gas by the party of the first part within sixty days after the completion of this agreement by delivery of the same to him.

Third.—That on the expiration of the sixty days last aforesaid, and thence onward every day during the space of one year, that is to say until the 31st day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the said lamps shall be supplied and lighted with gas by the party of the first part, his heirs successors or assigns, or the said Company, during the following hours, namely, in the month of—

January.....	from	5.15	P.M. to	5.30	A.M.
February.....	„	5.45	„ ,	5.00	„
March.....	„	6.45	„ ,	4.45	„
April.....	„	6.30	„ ,	4.30	„
May.....	„	7.30	„ ,	4.15	„
June.....	„	7.30	„ ,	4.15	„
July.....	„	7.15	„ ,	4.15	„
August.....	„	7.00	„ ,	4.30	„
September.....	„	6.45	„ ,	4.45	„
October.....	„	6.45	„ ,	4.45	„
November.....	„	5.30	„ ,	5.45	„
December.....	„	5.15	„ ,	5.30	„

In consideration of which premises each of the parties of the second part for himself his Executors and Administrators hereby agrees that there shall be paid by him or them in the manner hereinafter set forth his proportion as hereinafter mentioned of the following sums to be paid to the said Takashimaya Kayemon, his heirs, successors or assigns, or the said Company on the following days that is to say—

On the 1st day of January, 1875
On the 1st day of April, 1875
On the 1st day of July, 1875
On the 1st day of October, 1875

First.—On each gas lamp so erected as aforesaid the sum of sixty-six cents of a Mexican dollar as interest for three calendar months in advance at the rate of one per cent per month on the twenty-two Mexican dollars being the prime cost of each lamp.

Second.—And on each gas lamp so erected as aforesaid the further sum of thirteen Mexican dollars and thirty-five cents as payment for three calendar months in advance at the rate of four Mexican dollars and forty-five cents per month for the gas to be supplied to each lamp as aforesaid. Such payment to be made on the application of Takashimaya Kayemon, his heirs successors or assigns or the said Company, to each of the parties of the second part of this agreement in accordance with the apportionment of subscription hereinafter mentioned.

And it is hereby further mutually agreed between the parties of the first and second parts to this agreement in consideration of the premises that the payment of the sum of two several amounts payable as aforesaid on each lamp, namely the sum of fourteen Mexican dollars and one cent shall be apportioned between the parties of the second part to this agreement in such manner as the said parties of the second part may determine between themselves. And the said parties of the second part agree so to determine the said apportionment between themselves and to make known such determination in writing to party of the first part within sixty days after the completion of this agreement by delivery thereof to the party of the first part, and the party of the first part hereby agrees to accept such determination and apportionment so to be made known to him in writing as setting forth the sum of money per quarter for the payment of which alone each of the parties of the second part to this agreement is individually for himself his Executors and Administrators to be responsible under this agreement. And no one of the parties hereto of the second part shall in any way be responsible to any one in any way whatever interested under these presents except for such moneys as by such apportionment as aforesaid shall be payable by him to the party of the first part. And it is hereby further expressly stipulated and agreed that the parties of the second part to this agreement shall, notwithstanding any thing to the contrary in the premises, be bound thereby only during the space of one year or such portion of one year as their respective tenancies, if any existing at the date of the signing of this agreement shall endure. So nevertheless and provided that if at any time during the term of this agreement the aggregate subscriptions payable by the parties of the second part to this agreement their executors or administrators shall in consequence of the expiry of tenancies be reduced as much as ten per centum on the whole amount payable by them as aforesaid, then in such case this agreement shall at the option of the party of the first part his heirs successors or assigns or the said Company, after consultation with the Committee representing for the time being the parties of the second part, thereupon cease to be binding on the party to the first part, his heirs successors or assigns or the said Company. In Witness whereof, &c.

Signatures,

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

ONE of the healthiest signs of real progress in this Empire—of progress, calculated to add both to national and individual wealth and happiness, is the awakening interest in the science of modern agriculture shewn of late by the upper classes of land-holders and judiciously encouraged by the recently established Department of Agriculture (the Naimusho). As with other nations, the literature of Japan contains little reference to the developments of that art which is the mother of all others; without which food, clothing, manufactures and commerce cannot exist. Every volume of European literature from Cato to Palladins—a period of nearly five hundred years—may be ransacked without finding mention of any improvement in system or advance of any kind in agrarian art, and it is doubtful whether in those fifteen generations as much was added to the productive power of the farmer as within the last fifteen years of modern history. So with Japanese literature; in its pages we seek in vain for any sign of real progress. We find a practise careful, exact, saving; but it is unaltered. Age after age, no new implements are adopted, no old method abandoned for a better. The natural result of this adherence to established custom is shown in the fact, that whereas in the time of Iyeyas the state records give the rice crop of the entire country as 28,900,000 *kokus*, the present estimate for an average year is under 30,000,000—and this notwithstanding an increase in population and acreage under cultivation of far greater ratio. With nearly nine millions of acres in tillage the country supports only 3½ persons to the acre, while Belgium, which contains 25 per cent more inhabitants to the square mile than England, not only supports in comfort and independence five millions and a-half, but actually exports more food than she imports. This is due to a perfect system of tillage, introduced with the political change when the land became the property of the cultivators of the soil, and the result is that formerly worthless ground now realises $300 to $500 per acre, while the yield is proportionately increased. An agriculturist of high repute thus sums up the effects of Belgian industry.

Belgium supports 100 families to the square mile. England which contains one city of 3,500,000 inhabitants, and a dozen others ranging from 200,000 to 600,000 each, is less densely populated than Belgium by one hundred persons to the square mile. And what is still more singular, England, which boasts of her scientific and perfect system of landlord and tenant cultivation, scarcely produces half the bread or meat consumed by her population, but imports four millions of tons of breadstuffs, and three millions of tons of fresh and salt meats, cheese and butter—making seven millions of tons of food per annum; whereas Belgium imports scarcely a pound of breadstuffs or a pound of meat, and actually exports more food than she imports. Not only does Belgium produce sufficient food for her population, including barley for the manufacture of beer, of which large quantities are consumed, but she grows nearly enough sugar beets to supply her people with what "sweetening" they need, and in the mountain districts of Ardennes grapes enough are grown to produce a considerable part of all the wine consumed in Belgium.

* * * * * As I travel through Belgium, I see swarms of men, women, and children cutting down and gathering a harvest of grain and grass, where the wheat will yield thirty to forty bushels to the acre, the oats fifty to seventy-five bushels, and the hay two and a half to four tons per acre; while the ensuing product of flax and root-crops—potatoes and beet—will be beyond American conception of possibilities. The strawberries, red raspberries and gooseberries brought to the market, while not superior in flavor to those sold in Chicago, are twice or thrice as large.

These enormous yields of agricultural and horticultural products are not in consequence of better soil or climate than in America, but are the results of heavy manuring, deep plowing and spading, subsoiling, underdraining when required, irrigation when possible, watchful hoeing and weeding, free use of guano and other fertilizers for top dressing and careful harvesting and storage of crops, whereby nothing is wasted, lost, or allowed to rot in the fields.

While in point of industrious, economical and skilful spade-husbandry, the Japanese have little to learn, in other points they have much. The subject of the waste lands of the interior is one now engaging the deepest attention of the government, which sees that as an agricultural country, Japan need be second to none, and desires to give a decided impulse to its rate of productiveness. At the

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present moment not one-fourth of the fertile area of the country is under cultivation. With a view of selecting unused spots best adapted for colonizing with stock farms on the European manner, cattle runs, plantations, and grain farms, the government have procured special reports on tracts of country lying within a circuit of a hundred miles from Yedo, from a gentleman of great experience who leaves this week, accompanied by a Japanese commissioner, to make a detailed report on the five provinces to the North-east of Yedo. His journey will commence with a visit to the neighbourhood of Nikko, and thence through Simosa, Simoski, Katzusa, Awa, Hitachi, Smō and Faiya, and his attention will primarily be directed to the examination of the soil and grasses with a view to ascertain their adaptability to stock raising. When it is stated that in one place alone to the North of Yedo is a valley over a hundred miles in length by six miles in width, without a house in the whole area, and covered by a luxuriant prairie grass, it may be conceived what opportunities are presented for developing the natural wealth of Japan by the aid of foreign skill and capital.

From information with which which we have been favoured we gather that practically there is no barrenness in Japan, for where it is too hilly for sheep to thrive, the Cashmere goat will do excellently. The varied richness of soil is well illustrated by Fusiyama. On its S. W. face the soil is a rich black loam of great depth; whilst on its N. E. aspect, where there have been later disturbances, it is only a few inches deep, quite coarse, and a sort of disintegrated scoriæ. Notwithstanding this it produces dense vegetation. Taking the route hence to Tsuruuga, Idzu, Kai, and the hill road from Awa to Hachoji, no barrenness is visible. The inhabitants of Kai and Koshiu are a finer class of men than those met with in the Eastern Capital, a large, hardy race, and possessing one of the most prosperous territories in Nippon. This is in a great measure attributable to the lay of their cultivated land. They can drain off their rice fields and raise two crops a year—wheat succeeding to rice. The expenditure in manure is about $12 per acre, a couple of buckets costing six to eight tempos, the average crop raised being fifty bushels of rice to the acre. Now although in England land which in the time of Edward VI only yielded eight bushels is by high farming made to yield thirty-two, it is questionable whether the system of rotation of crops would be made to pay in Japan, more persons being supported here by rice than by any other cereal. Hence the points in which improvement is sought are, first the bringing into cultivation for the production of food land where irrigation is not easily possible, although the annual rain-fall is sufficient for wheat and other cereals; secondly, the cultivation of grasses for the grazing of stock where suitable tracts exist, and reserves of water can be formed for their use; thirdly, the stocking such tracts with animals best adapted to the wants of this country—both for domestic use and foreign export. In the absence of combined private enterprise to this end, and perhaps with some jealousy of an effort recently made by individual farmers to interest an English firm in Yokohama in cattle-breeding some seventy miles from that port, the Government have taken up the task. And it is but just to itself that it should; for independently of its duty to improve its subjects' welfare, there is said to be much land officially supposed to be yielding revenue, and so borne on the books of the Government, which in reality produces none whatever. This, we are informed, arises thus. In former times the old tax of 50 per cent of the crop for Government taxes, and 25 per cent to the landlord, left but 25 to the farmer for seeds, labour and profit. Extravagance on the part of *daimiōs* led to necessity, and this first to commutation of rent, then to forestalling it, and finally, in many instances, to the grant of perpetual immunity from state taxation. Hence since the Mikado's Government assumed the administration of the districts formerly under the sway of the *daimiōs*, they found that many of its tillers had acquired a fee-simple in their land, and failed to recognise any reversion of it to the Mikado from its former owners, and an attempt to exact this by force in remote places raised the flame of rebellion. Lately perpetual landmarks are being raised to define the boundaries of holdings, and a commuted land-tax is, we understand, substituted, or to be substituted for the future in all parts, with, it is to be hoped, better results than the old system, under which the *whole* of a crop in a bad year has been known to go to pay the tax.

Now undoubtedly the pressing want of the country is stock, especially sheep, for food and clothing. Failures heretofore in sheep raising have arisen chiefly from want of a proper knowledge of the habits of the animal. Native experimentalists have endeavoured to make it conform to the habits of the hog: it has resisted, and finally died. The very poorest of Chinese sheep have been obtained, and alternately petted and neglected. Introduced with them there has, of course, been the scab, which appears here on the head and ears,—parts seldom or never affected in other countries. But with due care the whole of the English longwools thrive admirably—both Cotswold, Leicester and Southdowns; and the necessity of importing an average quantity of 55,000,000 lbs. of woollens, and mixed goods may soon be materially lessened. California, with its limited population, attracted to other ways of developing the wealth of the earth, seventeen years ago produced only 160,000 lbs. weight of wool. To-day it reaches 30,000,000 lbs. Japan, with its teeming life in certain parts can more than equal that rate of production, and with the advantage that she can import selected animals for breeding at less cost than California erstwhile paid for inferior stock. Her pasture, judging from known data, is capable of keeping 28,000,000 sheep, producing wool at an average of five pounds weight per fleece. Sheep are the best fertilizers of the soil known, and wherever a sheep farm is established in Japan, the cultivation of the mulberry and tea will necessarily follow, the introduction of one industry into hitherto neglected districts bringing in its train the benefits of others. Raising sheep at eight cents per pound, live weight, leaves a large profit to the farmer, (whose entire expenses are usually recouped in other countries by one half the wool-crop,) and the butcher is thus enabled to sell mutton at 12½ cents. Here sheep cannot be kept in large flocks as in Australia; the English system will have to be adopted, and as a result of the peculiar atmospheric conditions of this climate, imported grasses keep green longer than in England. As a result of this prolonged pasturage, the annual increment will be larger than usual, and the feeling of practical men is expressed in the words of a well known Californian sheep-breeder, who recently observed. "If I had 500 sheep, and divided them "up into small flocks, I should after three years expect to "raise 700 lambs at least, although the annual increment "in England is usually only some 9,000 lambs to 10,000 "ewes." The Chinese sheep would cross well with the Lincoln, growing good flesh, and a coarse wool specially fitted for common blankets.

As to the pasturage of the sheep, Japan must unquestionably do as England has done, and import grasses and other seeds. In many of her crops the seed has run out and judicious change is imperative to the increase of the yield. She has upwards of 120 indigenous grasses, now under experimental cultivation at the model farms near Yedo. One of these is now being introduced for fodder into Australia, as it makes excellent hay, and sheep are fond of it as pasturage. It is known here, with other varieties, under the common term of "*shi-i*," its botanical name being "*Cynadon Dactylon*." A species of blue joint-grass occurs in the neighbourhood of Mikuria, in the upper province of the great valley of Tsuruuga, where it covers a plain of very many square miles. But if every blade of grass were poisonous in Japan it would pay to uproot it and to import foreign grasses. All other countries have had to do the like and the imported selections have ever been found more profitable than the native grasses. In California the large native *ranchos* on an average will not keep more than one sheep per acre, but wherever alfalfa* can be sown and irrigated ten are easily maintained on the produce of a single acre. A letter we have recently seen dated Los Angeles runs thus—

"I am now cutting the third crop of alfalfa, without "irrigation, which will make four or five tons to the acre

* Alfalfa, the Spanish equivalent for lucerne which is cultivated so successfully on the continent of Europe, has been known to support as many as twenty sheep to the acre. The rapidity of its growth is without parallel.

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"of green feed; and each ton is worth $2. I expect to "cut it twice more this season, which will make a total of "25 to 40 tons per acre of green feed, worth at $2 per "ton from $50 to $80 each year."

With this, and the Kentucky blue-grass on limestone formations, the Japanese will have a valuable fodder dependence. The kindliness with which foreign grasses flourish here is well exemplified at the Nitoshinjiko—of which more hereafter—and such as do not care to go so far in quest of proof, may obtain it at a glance by observing the plots in front of the U.S. Legation here. On one side the path is sodded with native turf, now already brown, soggy and winter-killed; on the other side is a close, rich green sward as luxuriant as in spring. Such may be produced in almost any part of Nippon, the turf of which may everywhere be as viridescent as that of the Emerald Isle, or the covering of any rich bottom land of England.

Another wide field for development is afforded by the introduction of the Angora goat recently so well acclimatized in the Hawaiian Islands—a species almost cosmopolitan in power of thriving. It costs less to raise them than sheep; they thrive where sheep would starve. Rocks they will not climb, foliage they will not eat, bark they will not gnaw, are hard to find. Their flesh makes excellent meat, their milk is worth more than that of cows, their wool is valuable and their skin makes beautiful fur. From a physiological point of view their popularisation here would be of immense advantage. The half breeds can be milked thrice a day, giving twice as much cream as cows' milk, and their introduction would tend to do away with the infantile mortality consequent upon prolonged suckling. Their wool can readily be homespun and the suffering in winter from insufficiency of clothing entirely prevented. Besides, as the Japanese are fast becoming a meat-eating people, they will thus be provided with a cheap and nutritious food, which in time will have a decidedly beneficial effect on the national stamina, in place of their present insufficiently carbonaceous diet. Strange as it may seem, the coolie lives better than the other classes, his sweet-potatoes, *daikos* and beans, which his superiors pass over, containing more nutriment than their costlier fish and dainty dishes.

Now, the bamboo, scrub-oak, balsamic and astringent shrubs which form the goats' favourite food, abound in Kao and Koshiu, with herbage beneath, whilst in Goten and Misaki is an immense extent of balsam-fir growing upon which they would thrive and fatten all the winter, indeed in that district there is hardly a rood of land that could not be utilized—even the hills to their very summits. The kind of goat required here is that known as 62-64th, which can hardly be distinguished from the full-blooded goat, and being far hardier than sheep, they seem specially fitted for immediate use.

The native breed of cattle, being, so to speak, *sui generis*, presents admirable material for the scientific breeder. A first cross would be with cattle about the size of the Devon, and the half-breed thus produced with the Durham; the crossing with the latter of the native breed is at first too violent. Amongst the native cattle are to be found in dealers' stocks many finely-formed cows—some almost perfect in shape and with the "buffalo hump" as in the Devons themselves. This latter stock is eminently adapted to Japanese needs. A good-tempered and hardy race, well adapted to rough pastures, quick, intelligent and patient, they make the perfection of working oxen, and as thorough-breds, exceed all others in their power of impressing distinctive qualities on their half-breed progeny. The red cattle of New England, the hardiest and best ever put under yoke, are good illustrations of this stock; the grades not breeding back but preserving the Devon qualities from generation to generation. The large and heavy Durham is the favourite with English farmers, more and better beef being obtained from them in less time and at less cost than other varieties. Although there are famous milking strains in this class of cattle, yet they are chiefly noteworthy for rapid growth, early maturity and weight of excellent beef than for dairy purposes. In the blue-grass regions of Kentucky they have acquired a national reputation, but wherever alfalfa grows they thrive: hence the reason of the proposed crosses.

The Nitoshinjiko was established under the auspices of the Okurasho some three years back, and intelligently directed bids fair to work great national good. It farms nearly 200 acres of grass land, well laid out, divided into small fields. At its head was till recently Oké, now Chief Minister of Justice, but about a year ago the Naimusho (Department of Agriculture) was created since when it has been subject to its governance. The buildings contain a museum and lecture room for the use of students, and a fine library of the best English and foreign agricultural works and publications. Several young men are constantly employed translating these works on stock-raising, diseases of cattle, horticulture and the like, and these, when published, are distributed to all parts of the Empire, together with seeds, &c. Practical instruction in the work of the farm and diseases of stock and horses, is afforded to the students. There is a promising orchard of foreign fruits, not yet in bearing, a flower garden for foreign seeds and another for floriculture, a vegetable garden, and experimental plats of all obtainable foreign and native grasses—in fact a little of everything. About a hundred head of sheep are kept, Southdowns, graded Merinos and Silesian Merinos. The former and the Cotswold, as a general thing, keep in better condition than the Merinos. They are chiefly pastured on native grass land. About sixty head of cattle are kept on the farm, the young bulls being drafted off to various kens and a few retained for siring purposes, which are free of charge. Both Durhams and Devons are kept on this farm which is under the supervision of Iwayama who has passed some time in America and England. The cross of Chinese sheep with the Lincoln is found to produce immense meat, far better than that now imported. The result of all the experiments yet made has been to prove Japan a country eminently adapted for cereals, leguminous plants and artificial grasses such as red and white clovers, alfalfas and the rye family, all of which find a congenial home in Japan, and an atmosphere exactly suited to develop them in perfection.

Another branch of study is that of forestry. Although an impression is prevalent in Europe that for every tree cut down in Japan, the woodman has to plant another, yet if there ever were such a law it has become decidedly obsolete, and the denudation of the hill-slopes for firing and carpentry has become a source of anxiety. In their accounts of the interior, travellers who have made the transit from Niigata, been wrecked on the coast, or under special circumstances, resided in out of the way districts, agree that there is very little really good timber in Japan. A few fine cedars are found about the temples, straight and well grown, but otherwise lack of care in the rearing has stunted and warped what otherwise would have been a most valuable product. The olive is another hardy tree that will do well in Japan, and be of almost immediate value, whilst of forest trees of slow growth, useful for naval architecture, and free from attacks of teredo and white ant, the Jarrah and another Australian tree named Syncarpia Laurifolia, or salamander tree, now being cultivated in America on account of its peculiar property of resisting fire, as it cannot be burned unless considerable trouble is taken to keep the flames alive. It attains a height in the bush of the Antipodes of 150 to 200 feet, and is invaluable for piling for sea wharves.

The Japanese farmers' system of sowing in rows is peculiar and at first sight according to foreign notions attended with vast waste. But it is founded on experience and a little thought shews it to be the best. In Yezo, where Nature's great blanket covers the earth for weeks, wheat can be planted almost broadside in drills very close together; but in Yedo, or other similarly situated locality, if wheat is not planted in rows, the earth cakes, and expansion in thaw causes it to uproot the wheat. But where it is planted in rows, and constantly ridged up, this is prevented, and the thick sowing prevents the wind from levelling the crop.

One noticeable trait in the Japanese peasant is his indifference to improvement of his own comfort at the expense of a little trouble besides his allotted daily labour. The roughly tilled vegetable gardens along the roads for miles are without a single fruit tree, except a miserable *biya* or persimmon; neither are the farmer's closes better. A peach or pear orchard is passed rarely, and the reply to the interrogation "Why don't you grow such and such

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a fruit and improve your garden?" is invariably "Oh, they grow so and so at some neighbouring village, and we don't want to interfere with them." The peculiarity of Japanese grown fruit is that a pear, for instance, if suffered to get fully ripe, is utterly decomposed and decayed in twenty-four hours after being plucked, and further that just at the season of ripening the country is subject to violent gales. It thence follows that fruit can only be raised here in the manner in which the Kawasaki pear orchards are kept, although by training the trees espalier-wise on bamboo-hurdles, with branches trained at a depression of ten degrees from horizontal, finer fruit might be produced. In viniculture both for pressing and for making raisins of the sun, excellent opportunities present themselves in the southern districts. The Koshiu grape, which supplies all the markets for 100 miles around, is grown four to eight feet high, and frequently possesses a trunk two inches in diameter, trained on trellis work, with vegetables beneath.

Of the bean family there are some sixty different varieties in actual cultivation. One of these produces groups of pods some fourteen inches in length, with twenty-four beans in each pod. This plant may be introduced into nearly every other country with ease and would prove a most valuable fodder. Its native name is *jorukasaungi*. Of millet there are two varieties, supposed to have been the staple food of the Japanese before the introduction of rice from China. Where *daikos* flourish no need exists of discussing the prospects of rutabaga, mangold-wurzel or the swede turnip.

Whilst in much of the land under cultivation, the old system of puddling must be maintained, the infinitesinal subdivision of fields preventing the use of the plough, the virgin soil yet to be reclaimed furnishes ample field for the trial of all that foreign science can devise, and Japanese labour execute. Vast tracts of land are now almost ready for the plough, or the occupation of stock. No draining is necessary, no forests to be felled, no brush to be cleared. All that is necessary to be done to develope the agriculture wealth is this, either for the government itself to colonise these useless tracts, or to allow foreign enterprise and capital to direct proper energy to the work and set an educational example to the people at large. They have chosen the first plan. It is right they should; but without the superintendence of English and American experts they cannot expect the results otherwise obtainable. Should, however, the Government in time see fit to adopt the other plan and seek to interest foreign capital and enterprise in the work, to allow, as England has always done, private companies to conduct to a successful end operations which in official hands have proved costly and futile, then it must prepare to modify its ideas on the vexed point in present Treaty revision; for, although men may, conceding the "native dignity" sought to be maintained, be willing to risk money on faith of the national credit—even when its paper "promises to pay in gold" are as doubtful as was recently shewn at the Saibansho—no one of sense will ever trust his person to the tender mercies of so-called Japanese law.

"A GERONIMO KILLED A LEONE."

The Thumping Legacy

III.

"Well, Sir! I do confess to a partiality for macaroni as you are so good as to mention it, and the neighbours do say—not that one need mind what they say, though—that I tell a story best with a cup of *saké* in my hand," said the little barber in somewhat of an undertone, as, throwing an uneasy glance at the little room behind his shop (ill-natured people say he has a shrewish wife), and telling his hopeful son to mind the business in his absence, and to inform any enquiring customer who came that he had gone to shave the priest, he slipped quietly out of his house and immediately assuming an air of importance so great as hardly to permit of his acknowledging the many salutations which he received at every step, led the way to a house of entertainment whose paper-lantern bearing the legend *kisoba shóchiu*, betokened that here liquor and macaroni were to be had for the ordering. Having proved to demonstration that his partiality for the last-named delicacy was by no means a doubtful matter, and having moreover invited the conclusion that of all known articles of food it was assuredly the driest and most difficult of deglutition—so many and frequent were the cups of *saké* required to moisten each mouthful—he finally deposited his empty bowl and chopsticks with a satisfied grunt on the tray beside him and, pipe in hand, thus commenced:—

"I am afraid you'll find my story a long and tedious one, Sir, for I am after all but a poor hand at arranging my ideas. My mind is like an ancient ruin, full of holes and corners where I lose myself and become bewildered in my efforts to explore, disturbing it may be at the same time memories, which like a flock of bats had remained dormant but for the intrusion, and which, once awakened, are long in settling down into the gloom again. However, what saith the proverb? 'There are many pathways over a mountain but the shortest one is not always the most convenient' and so I'll hope for pardon if I loiter by the way and diverge to right or left as I go along. Ah me! it's many years ago, many, many, years since Honda's daughters were the fairest maids in all the country round. Of the two Fuji, the younger of those who live in the lone house, (she of the snowy hair,) was by far the brightest jewel. I am old now; but my blood still runs a little faster when I think of the sweet young thing she was in those days. It was a rare sight to see her with her glossy locks dressed *Shimada*-wise, and just a thought of powder on her lovely neck, and her coral lips set off by a little patch of *beni* where her ivory teeth peeped through. Her smile would melt an icicle, and when she put her rosy face outside the paper doors when the snow was on the ground, the very birds, thinking spring time had arrived, would come and plume themselves, and chirp and chatter in the warm radiance which, like a sunbeam, lit up the little garden. I declare it did one good to see her. One always felt a better man for days after." Here the little man's voice faltered and grew husky, and a something like a tear rolled down his face. It must have been the cough which caused it, though, for he hemmed and coughed to that degree that his face grew quite red over it, and his voice became so loud and strong, that he fell to abusing the waiting-maid (who brought in at that moment a fresh bottle of warmed *saké*) for a lazy hussy who knew nothing of a gentleman's requirements, and had left the teapot in the kitchen—when strange to say it was all the time at his elbow awaiting his convenience; nor did it appear, after all, that he was in want of it, as he contented himself with wine instead. "A plaguey thing a cough is, Sir!" he said, somewhat apologetically. "It is that bad o'nights that it quite brings the water into my eyes. Where was I though? Ah! many were the heart-aches the pretty face of Fuji caused among the youngsters, and many other aches too, for the matter of that, for youthful blood is hot, and apt to go beyond the boiling-point with very little further heating. Small wonder then that now and then a broken head or battered body proved that somebody, boasting of perhaps a smile bestowed in his direction, fell foul of a less lucky swain and paid the penalty of preference. Not that he was a whit more fortunate than everybody else though, for Fuji had a smile for all. And so time went on; spring and summer came and went, and winter turned into spring again. Many suitors sought to win the little beauty; but whether because none pleased her eye, or her time had not yet come, she pursued the even tenor of her way, and pined not to change her state. The gossips said, she knew her beauty and was proud, whilst others had it that her father wanted riches with her wooer; but, as is not unusual in such cases, their arrows missed the target altogether. For Fuji had not felt love's fever yet, and Honda did not lack the wherewithal to hand his daughter far from empty-handed to whomsoever she might choose to call her husband. Far from it indeed: for the Daimiyo, whose steward Honda was, had learned to regard him as a brother, and had heaped rewards and honours on his head. Nay more: had vowed to bestow upon his foster-brother's daughter, when she married, the house in which she now resides and the property on which it stands. Ah! a good old man was Honda and beloved by all who knew him: I well remember him.—My father used to shave at the great house then, and I was often with him.—He's dead and gone this

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many a year, and the ground whereon his house stood is overgrown with brushwood. Nor indeed is my lord's *yashiki* much better; the family was ruined in the revolution, and the great house is falling to decay. You can see its roof from this back window, Sir! and the grey stone lanterns in the inner garden,—a lovely garden once, I do assure you, with its velvet turf, it's well trained *matsu* trees, and its quaint and curious ponds and rockeries. It was said that there the longest bridge of stone in Yedo—a single slab mark you—was to be seen. Those were truly good old days. In those days a clean chin and a shining crown were oftener seen than now, and a man who could deftly handle the razor was somebody, I can tell you.—But I've lost my way again, I do declare, and shall tire your patience with my ramblings I'm afraid. Well! talking *is* dry work, as your Honour says, and perhaps a mouthful would not come amiss. It's rare good *saké*, too, Mayhap your Honour noticed at the cross roads as you came along an ancient looking *saké*-shop, with a battered signboard hanging by the door bearing as an inscription "*San toku shu*"? No better wine is sold than what is to be procured at that establishment, and no better judge of liquor lives, I think, than the squint-eyed tapster who serves it out. He's a rare fellow I can tell you, and a philosopher to boot.

Well, Sir!,—as I was saying when something interrupted me,—for a long time it seemed as if the winsome Fuji had determined not to give away her heart, when the young Massaki came upon the scene, and everything was changed. In truth he was a comely lad, with the true bearing of a *samurai*. No better hand at fence than he was found amongst the youths, no sturdier arm eer drew a bowstring or reined a fiery steed; Small chance would any maiden have, I ween, against so doughty an assailant. He had come hither at his uncle's call to reside amongst us. His father had but lately died and left him unprovided for, but his father's brother being childless had adopted him. You may be sure he was not long in finding out old Honda's treasure, and the good folks winked and whispered, and laughed slily as they remarked his frequent visits at the steward's house and his altered demeanour. For now he no longer frequented the great tea-house which used to stand at the other end of the street, near to the to Temple corner, where the young bloods lounged and smoked and swore and grew quarrelsome over their cups. His days were spent at Honda's and his nights in study, he declared; but for all his protestations few believed that aught but poetry engaged his thoughts.

But soon the neighbours chuckled more and louder when they saw Massaki's friend Yoshiaki make frequent journeys between the former's house and Honda's. 'T was plain they said negotiations were on foot and that Yoshiaki was Massaki's 'middleman.' And for once they guessed aright, for Fuji and Massaki were betrothed."

(To be Continued.)

FROM THE JAPANESE.

At eve, when scarce the ocean's waste
Had rest from storms, and one by one
The tattered clouds, in anxious haste,
Were flying past a pallid sun;
Chased by an ever growing breeze,
A ship sped northward o'er the tide;
Five hundred miles of surf and seas
Joined sky with sky on either side.
And questing for some infant spring,
High up upon the tapered mast
A swallow lighting, furled his wing,
Half helpless in the baffling blast.
The ship, or ere three suns came back,
Bore to the depths a freight of dead,
And blinded by the tempest's rack,
Too late the bird his pinions spread.
Take heed lest in the days of youth,
By passing aids when winds are stern
Beguiled, ye drift from half-won truth,
To darkness, whence is no return.

SHOSHIN.

THE AUTUMN MEETING.

It is due, we presume, to an amiable and much-to-be-lauded optimism that our oldest inhabitant—whose span of experience by the bye can scarcely exceed some fifteen years—has been pleased to proclaim the past meeting to be the *most* successful that has ever been held in Yokohama. Guided by his experience or warmed into enthusiasm by the bright sunlit weather or flashes from yet brighter eyes, the comparative novice (who let us hope, has been sagacious enough to listen to the wary counsels of RUMPELSTILTZ if he has put any money on a running horse) finds little to object to in such a conclusion and, flattered to think that a meeting *quorum pars magna fuit* possesses some special distinction, acquiesces unhesitatingly in the decision of the turfite sage. That it *was* a pleasant Meeting may be conceded; the numerous postponements, the cruel rain that seemed never to intermit, and the tardy revolutions of the *Vancouver's* screw seemed so many elements to accumulate the pleasurable excitement of hope, while the bright weather and some admirable racing gave assurance that these hopes were not indulged in vain. Besides this it was surmised that the increased number of owners and ponies would heighten the interest of the course; that there would be a larger attendance and better fields; that the races would be good and the finishes more exciting. This has been the result and hence success.

The meeting commenced with the triumph, of *Doubloon* who carrying seven lbs. extra penalty, won the "Trial Plate" in the commonest of canters, a performance he repeated later on in the day, in the "Coffee Cup," winning this, the three quarters of a mile race, in 1 m. 39 seconds, and this time he could have easily beaten.

The "Yokohama Derby" naturally caused great interest, and the appearance at the last moment of a new favorite caused the backers of *Moscow* for a short time much consternation. Ten ponies out of the dozen entered faced the starter, and the miniature racer from Kobe led for the first furlong; but the extra weight that he was carrying soon commenced to tell on him, and he subsided before reaching the Trees. At the quarter-mile post the ponies were all tolerably well together, and on coming into the straight, and when within a few yards of the Judge's post, it seemed to be *Drift's* race, but the rider of *Moscow*, calling on his pony for a final effort, landed him the winner in magnificent style just on the post. Not a pony bolted in the race, though it was expected that *Moscow* would have done so, and indeed in the "Champion Cup" he proved such surmises to be true. The success of the "Yokohama Derby" was so undoubted that we shall probably hear of another being projected should the Committee of the Race Club be in a position to assist to such a material extent as in the last. As to time, this race was three seconds slower than the race of the same distance last year. It must be remembered, however, that this time these were all griffins.

Typhoon again carried off the "Nippon Champion," but was more closely pressed on this than on any other occasion. *Dixie* won his second "Challenge Cup," but had to run a little faster than last spring. The "Coffee Cup" was a magnificent race, *Doubloon* waiting alongside of *Heather Bell* the whole way, and then passing him as he pleased about eighty yards from the post. *Glencoe* was again beaten by *Doubloon*, but the former pony was evidently not in the same racing form as when he ran last spring in Shanghai. A winter's rest will do him good, for he is a splendid animal and bound to do well yet.

In the "American Cup," a false start in which the rider of *Boreas* thought it was the race, entirely spoilt his chance when he really had to run against *Lodi* who won easily. *Braemar* won the "Britannia Cup" just as he pleased from *Dibs* who carried seven pounds extra for last meeting. This race was the third upset for the Blue and White stable, and was repeated in the "Bankers Cup" by *Picayune* who beat *Saxon* by a couple of lengths, thus showing that the certainties of that stable about which the public had heard so much were not quite the "morals" that they had anticipated. The seven pounds that had been so generously offered was, indeed, almost required by the blue-and-white stable itself.

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Dilemma had no difficulty in winning the "Saugi Cup," but the time was slow. With the exception, however, of the "Trial Plate" and "Coffee Cup" none of the races on the first day were fast.

On the second day *Doubloon*, again carrying seven lbs. extra, won the "Bluff Cup" from *Picayune* and *Dixie*, the latter being beaten before entering the straight.

Picayune, however, galloped better the second day and made *Doubloon* stretch himself a little more. *Drift* was left behind at the starting post for the "Maiden Stakes," and the race was a dead heat between *Akambi* and *Kangaroo*, the latter winning when it was run off. This race proved the time of the "Derby" to be correct and had *Drift* but started he must have won easily. *Dibs* won the "Visitors Cup," *Ivanhoe*, who looked at one time as if he had a chance, spoilt it by swerving right out into the centre of the course on entering the straight.

Lodi carried off the "Tokei *Samurai* Cup" in better time than his previous days win, doing it in 62½ seconds instead of 64.

Braemar, with seven pounds extra, won the "Chasse Cup"—three quarters of a mile—in 1 minute and 39 seconds, beating *Pice*, *Saxon*, *Gamecock* and *Lingerer*. The "Tosa Cup" was carried off by *Typhoon*, ridden splendidly by Mr. Edgar, and beating *Mahatotz* only by half a length. *Glencoe* came out for and won the "Taiwan Cup," but had to be pushed hard for it *Moscow*, with only a seven pounds penalty, won the "Fujiyama Cup," once round, as he liked in 2 minutes and 26¼ seconds.

On the third day, four started in the "Hurdle Race." *Tourterelle* came to grief near the half mile post, and *Snowball's* rider came off at the quarter mile post owing to his stirrup leather breaking, so only *Dibs* and *Ivanhoe* were left in, the latter winning by half a length on the post. The "Champion Cup" being a Handicap this meeting, brought a large field and was a good race, *Saxon* and *Braemar* finishing a dead heat, the former carrying 10st. 12 lbs. and the latter 11st. 7 lbs. a difference of 9 lbs. In the deciding heat, which was run off after the "Sayonara Stakes," *Braemar* beating *Saxon*, and the time was better by 3½ seconds with 2m. 55 seconds. On this occasion each pony had a fresh rider; *Saxon* led for the first mile but even the extra weight on *Braemar* did not keep him back and he won easily by a couple of lengths.

In The Scurry Stakes there were numerous false starts but when the flag did fall, *Picayune* rushed off, and running through the remainder of the field, won in 30½ seconds. Twelve started for this race, the largest field of the meeting.

Despair had been looked on as a certainty for the "Solace Cup" but *Tim Whiffler* won in 1 m. 31 sec. the five furlongs race in wretched bad time.

The "Consolation" for all beaten China ponies in which *Ivanhoe*, though not a winner on the flat, but of a Hurdle Race was not allowed to run, was won by *Gambler*, who beat *Crusader*, *Pice*, *Lingerer*, *Tourterelle* and *Petitpas*.

Eight started for the "Sayonara Stakes," another Handicap, distance once round. *Doubloon* was here again the favorite but the weight he had to carry—11st. 7lbs. top weight in the handicap—was too much for him. The race was a very pretty one and at the trees the three cherry-and-black jackets were all together so that it could not be seen which of them was in advance. On coming however into the straight it was seen that *Lord Harry* was ahead, and he won by a couple of lengths from *Dibs*, who carried 10st, 8 lbs., *Heather Bell* third, *Doubloon* nowhere, and evidently not a weight-carrier. The race was run in 2m. 17 sec, or equal to about 2m. 15 sec. for the mile. We were pleased to see this meeting an increased number of jockeys—some certainly from distant parts—who, we hope, enjoyed the Meeting. We were sorry, that Mr. Allan was not able to get winning mounts in the cherry-and-black stable. We trust, however, that his achievements in the colours of black, gold and silver, as also in the Tartan in some way compensated for his disappointments for we have not yet had the pleasure of seeing any one riding here in such splendid style.

The races were well divided, and though there were many for whom we could have desired success we can only say that we wish them better luck next spring, when we shall hope that it may be our pleasing task to record a not less spirited Race Meeting. Many new ponies will doubtless present themselves and possibly some new riders, but we can desire for ourselves—or it may for our successors in this shifting little world of ours—no more genial and thorough success than has given such *éclat* to our pleasant AUTUMN MEETING OF 1874.

THE AUTUMN MEETING.

Tuesday, November 10th.

The Autumn Meeting began to-day under fair auspices. The attendance yesterday of all classes was moderately good, the grand stand exhibiting a larger muster of the fair sex than usual; the weather not too keen and the spirit of the racing well maintained. The absence of a band was necessarily felt, but as the company seemed resolved to make the most of a holiday so often postponed as to appear almost unattainable, their good humour excused every drawback. The Races began at about twelve at which hour the attendance was only moderate. The first on the list was

1.—THE TRIAL PLATE, value $125, for China Ponies that have never won a Race here. Winners of any Race in China or Honkgong in 1874, 7 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrances, $5. Once Round.

Mr. Morrison's, *Doubloon*	1
,, Radley's, *Pice*	2
,, J. Robertson's, *Gambler*	3

Six horses started. *Doubloon* shortly took the lead and kept a foremost position to the close. *Pice* and *Gambler* made a strong effort for the race on entering the straight but soon abandoned it, *Doubloon* winning by many lengths.

2.—THE YOKOHAMA DERBY.—A Sweepstakes of $20 each, (with $200 added). $15 to be paid to the Secretary of the Race Club on or before 31st July, 1874, and $5 to be paid at the date of closing the entries; in case of non-entry the original deposit to be forfeited; for all Japan Ponies, being *bonâ fide* Griffins. First Pony to receive 70 per cent; Second, 20 per cent; and Third 10 per cent. Weight for inches. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Ola's *Moscow*	1
,, Morrison's *Drift*	2
,, Arejay's *Reiver*	3
Mr. Morrison's *Dilemma*	0
Mr. E. Mason's *Eclipse*	0
Mr. John Grigor's *Sirocco*	0
Mr. J. Robertson's *Kangaroo*	0
Mr. Von Zittau's *Mormon*	0
Mr. Glamis's *Finale*	0
Dr. Buckle's *Sirius*	0

A good start was made, giving *Finale* a fair lead followed closely by *Drift*. The latter with *Sirocco* soon overtook the leading horse, yielding in turn to *Moscow*. A keen contest ensued between *Drift* and the latter, which resulted in the victory of *Moscow*, a winner by about half a head.

3.—THE CHALLENGE CUP, value $150, for China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $10. Twice Round.

Mr. J. Robertson's *Dixie*	1
,, Sandwith's *Ivanhoe*	3
,, Edward-Stuart's *Lingerer*	0

Lingerer kept the lead for some time, but was caught up by *Dixie*. *Ivanhoe* made an unsuccessful attempt for the race, being compelled to yield to *Dixie* who won without much difficulty.

4.—THE NIPPON CHAMPION PLATE, value $150. For Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $10. Once Round.

Mr. John Grigor's *Typhoon*	1
,, Ola's *Mahatotz*	0

An exciting match between these ponies, *Typhoon* taking and maintaining the lead throughout and coming in a winner by half a length.

5.—THE COFFEE CUP, presented, for China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters-of-a-mile.

Mr. Morrison's *Doubloon*	1
,, J. Robertson's *Heather Bell*	2
,, Pringle's *Glencoe*	3
,, Sinbad's *Petitpas*	0

Doubloon started with a fair lead, but was overtaken by *Heather Bell*, whom he outstripped after a closely contested race.

6.—THE AMERICAN CUP, presented, for Japan Ponies. Winner of Nippon Champion Plate excluded. Winner of the Yokohama Derby, 5 lbs. extra. Winners of Two Races at last Meeting, 10 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half-amile.

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Mr, Ola's, *Lodi*	1
,, Morrison's, *Despair*	2
,, J. Grigor's *Sirocco*	3
Dr. Wheeler's, *Tornado*	0
Mr. Morrison's, *Drift*	0
Mr. J. Robertson's, *Kngaroo*	0
Mr. J. Roberts', *Boreas*	0
Mr. Percy's, *All Jams*	0
Mr. Arejay's, *Riever*	0

Despair took the lead when, after several false starts, the ponies at length got away but was overtaken by *Lodi* who came in a winner, apparently without any distress.

7.—THE BRITANNIA CUP, presented, value $125, for China Ponies. Winners at this Meeting excluded. Winners at last Meeting here, or Winners in China or Hongkong in 1874, 7 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Morrison's, *Braemar*	1
,, J. Robertson's, *Dibs*	2
,, Edward-Stuart's, *Lingerer*	0

Braemer overtook *Lingerer* after a little distance, and won by several lengths.

8.—THE SANGI CUP, presented, for Japan Ponies that never ran previous to this Meeting. Winners at this Meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Morrison's *Dilemma*	1
,, Von Zittau's *Snap*	2
Dr. Wheeler's *Tornado*	3
Mr. J. Grigor's *Sirocco*	0
Dr. Buckle's *Sirius*	0
Mr. Carter's *Sir William*	0

Snap trok the lead followed by *Sirocco*, but was displaced at the trees by *Dilemma* who headed the race and arrived a winner.

9.—THE BANKER'S CUP, presented, for China Ponies. Winner of No. 5 excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half-a-mile.

Mr. Radley's *Picayune*	1
,, J. Robertson's *Saxon*	2
Mr. J. Corne's *Snowball*	0
,, Morrison's *Renochie* (late *Roanoke*)	0
,, Radley's *Lord Harry*	0

A delay in starting left *Saxon* behind and gave the race to *Picayune*.

Wednesday, November 11th, 1874.

The racing was resumed yesterday very punctually at noon, the first race being the—

THE BLUFF CUP, presented for China Ponies. Winners of Two Races at this Meeting, 7-lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once Round.

Mr. Morrison's *Doubloon*	1
,, Radley's *Picayune*	2
,, J. Robertson's *Dixie*	0

Picayune led for a considerably distance, but was overtaken at the quarter-mile post by *Doubloon*. Between these a very close race ensued terminating in favour of the latter. Run in 2 min. 18 sec.

2.—THE MAIDEN STAKES, value $100, for Japan Ponies that have never won a Race. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Nicholas' *Akambi* } Dead Heat.	
,, J. Robertson's *Kangaroo* } Dead Heat.	
,, Van Zittau's *Snap*	3

Nine horses started for this race after a considerable difficulty in getting them off. *Sirocco* took up the running at first, but was passed, at about half way, by *Akambi* and *Kangaroo*. An exciting race between these ensued, resulting in a dead heat, *Snap* coming in third. Run in 1 min. 25¼ sec. An objection to the ruling of the Committee was raised in this case. The dead heat was subsequently run off, and resulted in *Kangaroo's* victory,

3.—THE VISITORS' CUP, presented, for China Ponies. Winners of the Challenge Cup, or Winners of Two Races at the Meeting, excluded. Other Winners, 7 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One mile and a half.

Mr. J. Robertson's *Dibs*	1
,, Morrison's *Crusader*	2
,, Sandwith's *Ivanhoe*	3

Ivanhoe lead the lad in starting but soon gave way to *Dibs* who retained it throughout. Run in 3 m. 30 sec.

4.—THE TOKEI SAMURAI CUP, presented, for Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

Mr. Ola's *Lodi*	1
,, Ola's *Mahstotz*	2
,, Morrison's *Drift*	3

Soon after starting *Lodi* took the lead and headed the race to its close beating *Mahstotz* by a neck. Run in 1 m. 2 sec.

5.—THE WELTER STAKES, value $50, for Ponies not otherwise entered. To be ridden by Jockeys who have not had a winning mount at the Meeting. Weight, 12st. Entrance, $5. Once Round.

Mr. J. Robertson's C. P. *Thistle*	1
,, Von Zittau's C. P. *Carrots*	2
Dr. Buckle's J. P. *Satellite*	0
Mr. Sandwith's C. P. *Kingcraft*	0

Thistle took the lead at the brow of the rising ground and, though closely pressed by *Carrots* in the straight, was landed a winner after a closely contested race.

6.—THE CHAASZE CUP, presented, for China Ponies. Winner of No. 5 or No. 9, First Day, or Winners of Two Races at the Meeting, excluded. Other Winners, and Winners at last Meeting here, or in China or Hongkong in 1874, 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Morrison's *Braemar*	1
,, J. Robertson's *Heather Bell*	2
,, Radley's *Lord Harry*	3

Nine horses started for this race. *Braemar* and *Pice* kept well together at the start but were overhauled by *Heather Bell*. A sharp contest between the latter and *Braemar* ended in *Braemar's* victory, Run in 1m. 39¼ sec.

7.—THE TOSA CUP, presented for Japan Ponies. Winners of One Race, 5lbs., of Two Races. 14lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. J. Grigor's *Typhoon*	1
,, Ola's *Mahstotz*	2
,, J. Robertson's *Tim Whiffler*	3

Six horses started for this race which was vigorously contested. *Mahstotz* made the running to the three-quarter mile post when *Typhoon* was pressed forward and won by about half a length. Run in 1m. 40½ sec.

8.—THE TAIWAN CUP, for China Ponies. Winners at the Meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Pringle's *Glencoe*	1
,, Morrison's *Crusader*	2
,, Sandwith's *Ivanhoe*	3

Five horses started, *Grindstone* leading. *Crusader* subsequently took up the running, yielding at the close to *Glencoe* after a well contested race. Run in 2 m. 40 s.

9.—THE FUJIYAMA CUP, for Japan Ponies. Winners of One Race at this or last Meeting, 7 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once Round.

Mr. Ola's *Moscow*	1
,, Morrison's *Dilemma*	2
Dr. Wheeler's *Tornado*	3

Seven horses started. Won with apparent ease by *Moscow*. Run in 2 m. 26¾ sec.

Thursday, November 12th.

A fair attendance marked the last day of the Meeting though the strong wind which set in towards the afternoon made itself keenly felt as the day closed. From the late hour at which the last race was run it was impossible to hold the usual *bettos'* and *jinrikisha* race and these were accordingly omitted. The Races may be said to have gone off to universal satisfaction.

1.—THE HURDLE RACE.—Value $75; for all ponies, over six flights of hurdles. China ponies, 11st; Japan ponies, 10st. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Sandwith's *Ivanhoe*	1
Mr. J. Robertson's *Dibs*	2
Mr. J. Corne's *Snowball*	0
Mr. Sinbad's *Tourterelle*	0

The first hurdle was taken by all ponies simultaneously. *Tourterelle* fell at the next and *Snowball's* riders lost his seat subsequently. This gave the practical advantage to *Dibs* and *Ivanhoe*, between whom a keen race followed, resulting in *Ivanhoe's* winning by a head. Run in 2 m. 40 sec.

2.—THE CHAMPION CUP.—Presented. A Handicap; for all Winners at the Meeting. Entrance 10 per cent of amount of Stakes won. Compulsory. Open also to beaten Ponies at an Entrance Fee of $5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Morrison's *Braemar*, 11st. 7lbs.	1
Mr. J. Robertson's *Saxon*, 10st. 12lbs.	2
Mr. J. Robertson's *Gambler*, 10st. 8lbs.	3
Mr. Pringle's *Glencoe* 11st. 2lbs.	0
Mr. J. Robertson's *Dixie*, 11st.	0
Mr. J. Grigor's *Typhoon*, 10st. 12lbs.	0
Mr. Ola's *Moscow*, 10st. 12lbs.	0
Mr. J. Robertson's *Thistle*, 10st. 10lbs.	0

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Saxon and *Typhoon* had the lead in starting but were joined at the quarter mile by *Braemar*. A close race between the latter and *Saxon* followed and resulted in a dead heat. In the second heat the running was made at first by *Saxon*, but he was overhauled by *Braemar*, who kept his foremost place to the finish, winning without much distress. First heat 2m. 58½; second heat 2m. 55s.

3. THE SCURRY STAKES.—For all ponies. A Sweepstakes of $5 each, with $50 added. China ponies, 11st.; Japan ponies 10st. 7lbs. One quarter of a mile.

Mr. Radley's *Picayune*	1
Mr. Ola's *Mahtotz*	2
Mr. Morrison's *Benachie*	3
Dr. Wheeler's *Squall*	0
Mr. Savile's *Strathspey*	0
Mr. J. Grigor's *Sirocco*	0
Mr. Radley's *Lord Harry*	0
Mr. J. Robertson's *Gamecock*	0
Mr. J. Robertson's *Heather Bell*	0
Mr. Glamis' *Finale*	0
Mr. J. Corne's *Snowball*	0
Mr. J. Robert's *Boreas*	0

A bad start which gave the lead to *Mahtotz*. *Picayune* soon overhauled him and came in a winner. Run in 30½ sec.

4.—THE SOLACE CUP.—Value $100; for all beaten Japan ponies at the Meeting. Five Furlongs.

Mr. J. Robertson's *Tim Whiffler*	1
Mr. Von Zittau's *Mormon*	2
Mr. Von Zittau's *Snap*	3
Dr. Wheeler's *Tornado*	0
Mr. Morrison's *Despair*	0
Mr. E. Mason's *Eclipse*	0
Mr. Savile's *Stathspey*	0
Mr. J. Grigor's *Sirocco*	0
Mr. Nicolas' *Akambi*	0

A confusing start. Won by *Tim Whiffler* with apparent ease. Time of running 1 m. 31 sec.

5.—THE CHINA CONSLATION PLATE.—Value $100; for all beaten China ponies at the Meeting. Once round and a distance.

Mr. J. Robertson's *Gambler*	1
Mr. Morrison's *Crusader*	2
Mr. Sinbad's *Tourterelle*	3
Mr. Radley's *Pice*	0
Mr. Sinbad's *Petitpas*	0
Mr. Ed. Stuart's *Lingerer*	0

A brisk race between *Crusader* and *Gambler* ended in the winning by the latter. Run in 2m. 42s.

6.—THE SAYONARA STAKES—of $10 each, with $50 added. A Handicap; for all ponies. Once round.

Mr. Radley's *Lord Harry*, 10st.	1
„ J. Robertson's *Diba*, 10st. 10lbs.	2
„ J. Robertson's *Heather Bell*, 10st. 8lbs.	3
„ Morrison's *Doubloon*, 11st. 7lbs.	0
„ Ola's *Mahtotz*, 10st 10lbs.	0
„ Pringle's *Glencoe*, 10st. 8lbs.	0
„ Ola's *Lodi*, 10st. 7lbs.	0

A good start was made. The field kept pretty well together until reaching the straight when *Diba*, *Heather Bell* and *Lord Harry* came to the front. An exciting finish brought *Lord Harry* in the winner. *Lodi's* rider had a fall shortly after starting. Run in 2 m. 17 sec.

Law Report.

JUDICIAL COURT OF KANAGAWA KEN.

Before Mr. OZAKI TADAHARU, Suihô-Tschiu-Hanji.

[TRANSLATION.]

Plaintiff—LIEBERMANN, a Portuguese subject.

Defendant—ASADA YÔSKE, Representative of the Mitsui Bank, Tokei.

JUDGMENT.

During the trial of above parties, the plaintiff stated that, on the 9th August of this year, he sent his Chinese employé, with 68,000 *yen* Mitsui Bank notes, to the offices of said Bank at Tokei, in order to get them exchanged against gold coin; that the Bank, however, declined, saying they had no gold. Also, that, on the 12th of the same month, the plaintiff, Mr. Liebermann, went himself to the Bank and applied to Asada Yoske for exchange of 130,000 *yen*, to which request the latter made the same reply as before. Mr. Liebermann further stated that he then asked for 68 000 *yen*, but their answer also being negative, he requested to have exchanged from 30,000 down to 5,000 *yen*; that yet this request was not complied with either; and that, in consequence of the refusal of the Bank, he, plaintiff, has suffered great damages, on which account 1½ per cent. on 130,000 *yen*, together with travelling expenses between Tokei and Yokohama, etc., were claimed.

During the trial, however, the claim was reduced to 1½ per cent. on 68 000 *yen*, with interest thereon, etc., because plaintiff had only 68,000 *yen* Mitsui *satsu* in his possession. It was stated, moreover, that the bank-notes were contained in four packages, which were laid on the exchange table, and that the employés of the Bank must have seen the same.

Defendant, in reply, stated that he is not aware that on the 9th August an application had been made from plaintiff for exchange of 68,000 *yen* bank-notes, but he knows that on that day 9,980 *yen* were exchanged by a Chinaman from No. 83, in Yokohama, and that on the 12th of the same month the plaintiff, Mr. Liebermann, came to the Bank and asked to have 68,000 *yen* exchanged within a few days; that he, defendant, considering time necessary for inspection of the *satsu* and for the exchange, answered to plaintiff that for exchanging such an amount it would take until September; further, that no one had seen the packages with the bank-notes, which, as it is alleged, were laid on two different days on the table of the Bank.

Thus the statements of the parties do not agree.

The Court is of opinion that the Bank, in virtue of a certain clause printed on each *satsu*, being bound to exchange their *satsu* at any time, it cannot reasonably be supposed that the Bank declined to exchange. The plaintiff, therefore, if he wished to effect an exchange ought to have openly shown the bank-notes to the Bank, but he failed to do so, only laying the packages on the table. The Court also found that, by some misunderstanding a great difference occurred as to the amount claimed for exchange and that really intended for exchange, and that if defendant declined to exchange more than could be exchanged in one time, he did not decline to exchange at all; that the non-possession of gold by defendant could not be alleged. There being, besides, satisfactory proofs that on the days before and after the two days when plaintiff applied for exchange, the Bank did exchange several amounts both to natives and foreigners. The claims of the plaintiff on account of refusal of exchange and for damages are dismissed.

Kanagawa, November 13th, 1874

Mr Ness intimated that he would appeal.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, November 11th, 1874.

At the Lord Mayor's Banquet Mr. Disraeli dwelt upon the contentment and solid prosperity of England. He said there was a considerable revival of trade and that the revenue was fully realising the anticipations of the Government.

Their policy was, he said, to consolidate the Colonial Possessions of the Crown, to establish a perfect identity of interests with the Mother Country, and to maintain peace.

SHANGHAI, November 6th, 1874.

It is reported that Bismarck has sent a note to France intimating that if the complaints made by Spain are unsatisfied at the end of October———*(the remainder of this sentence has not been transmitted)*. Decazes sails from Bordeaux, specially instructed by MacMahon to watch the preservation of the peace in fulfilment of that duty which claims strict observance of loyally executed conventions.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9. *Vasco de Gama*, British steamer, Rice, 1 980. from San Francisco, October 19th. Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 9, *Friedrich*, Austrian corvette, Baron Oesterreicher, 1,540, from Hiogo, November 7th.

Nov. 12, *Nevada*, American steamer, Coy, 2.145. from Shanghai and Ports November 5th. General, to P. M S S. Co.

Nov. 12, *Lenbighshire*, British barque, Williams, 483, from London, June 11th, General. to Order.

Nov. 12, *Havilah*, British barque, Ower, 408. from Newcastle, N. S. W., September 22nd, Coal, to Wilkin & Robinson.

Nov. 12, *Deagaum*, British barque, Barlon, 450, from Nagasaki, November 1st. Coal, to M. Von Hemert.

Nov. 12, *Thabor*, Japanese steamer, Haswell, from Simonoseki via Kobe and stations, stores, to Japanese Government.

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DEPARTURES.

Nov. 8, *Romeo*, British barque, Thomas, 640, for Hiogo, Ballast, despatched by Gilman & Co.

Nov. 9, *Bellona*, German steamer, Schultze, 707, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 9, *Vancouver*, British steamer, Shaw, 2,200, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 10. *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 960, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Nov. 10, *Vasco de Gama*, British steamer, Rice, 1,980, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 10. *Progress*, German schooner, Molkenbuhr, 320, for Kobe, General, despatched by Gutschow & Co

Nov. 10, *Victor*, American schooner, Hastorf, 654, for San Francisco, General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Nov. 10, *Lackawanna*, U. S. corvette, Captain McCauley, for Kobe.

Nov. 10, *Jessica*, British barque, Congdon, 543, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Nov. 10, *Menam*, British barque, Osgood, 468, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Nov. 10, *Snow drop*, American schooner, Taylor, 94, for Hakodate and Kuriles, Ballast despatched by Captain.

Nov. 12, *Vettor Pisani*, Italian corvette, Captain Alberto de Negri 1,900 tons, for Kobe.

Nov 13, *Novelty*, British barque, Limmer, 376, for Hongkong, Coal, despatched by W. Seabrook.

Nov. 13, *Braemar Castle*, British steamer, Marshall, 1,425, for Kobe, General, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.

Nov. 13, *Nevada*, American steamer, Coy, 2,143, for Shanghai and Ports. Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Vasco de Gama*, from San Francisco.—Messrs W. C. Babcock, U.S.N., J. C. Colwell, U.S.N., H. P. Cline, U.S.N., Rudolph Wascher, Francisco Biaz Covarabias, Manuel Fernandes, William H. Carr, J. W. Clark, Mrs Albert Heard and maid, John Russell, Francisco Jimenez, Augustine Bunoso, David John Hare, Mrs Ellen G. Eddy, and 4 in the steerage. For Hiogo.—H. W. Livingston. For Shanghai.—C. H. Priestly, Mrs J. R. Hoyt and 2 children, Dr. A. E. Bunn, wife and 2 children. For Hongkong.—Messrs J. J. Petril, Henry Weir, D. E. Becher, Horatio N. Allen and wife, Hugh Whittell, Miss Florence Whittell, Mrs A. P. Morford, and Captain H. C. Freeman, P. M. S. S. Co.

Per French steamer *Volga*, for Hongkong.—M. M. Arnassan, Pontagnac, Cheynet, Vaschalde, Hallifax, Malteeca, Martinetti, Meloncelli Bresciani, Denis Chabert, Pugno, A. Joubert, Berlingard, Arcellazzi, Savio, Cesar Rossi, Arienti Spirda Pizzi, Charles C. Colley, Biffi, Farfara, Consonno, Mazzocchi, Lorenzo Inselvini and wife, Woodworth, Aug. Maillet, Louis Maillet, G. Vigano, Ed. Leledier, Yunda Yasunno, and Hiza Mazu.

Per British steamer *Vancouver*, for San Francisco.—Captain H M. Gray, Messrs Yonde, Dani, B. Pietro De Christoferis, Canzi and wife, Mrs H. Dayton, R. A. Wylie, Sada Yosunori, C. Blakeslee, Yoshida Djiro. T. Dairioke. Mrs Yoshida and servants, G. Chiarini and son, W P. Sheppard. Exton, and 6 in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Nevada* from Shanghai—1 Japanese, and 6 in the steerage. From Nagasaki.—Madame de Lillie, and 10 Japanese in the steerage, and 207 in the steerage. From Hiogo.—Messrs Howell, R. Huggins, R. V. Boyle, and 2 Japanese, and 3 Japanese in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Nevada* for Shanghai and Ports.—Baron Strave. Mrs Amoy and child. Bishop Williams, Mrs Hooper, Messrs S. J. Morris, F. Hopcraft, Robiliard, J F. da Orred, W. R. Philips, H. W. Livingston, Wheeler, Comstock, W. C. Babcock. U. S. N., J. C. Colwell, U. S. N., H. H. Cline, U. S. N., Blanchard, Brunier, Carroll, E. C. Kirby, R W. Beauchamp, G. Driver, Walsh and servant. De San, Komo, Dr. Bunn, wife and two children, Miss Eddy, Mrs Hoyt and two children, and one Japanese, and 30 in the steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Thabor* for Yokohama.—H. E. Ito and suite.

REPORTS.

The P. M. S. S. Co's steamer *Vasco de Gama*, (chartered), 1,980 tons, J. F. Rice Commanding, left San Francisco on the 19th Oct, at 12.30 p.m., with 21 bags U. S. Mail, 31 passengers cabin, 1 steerage European, 4 Japanese and 286 Chinese—1378 30/40 tons cargo, and 192 pkgs. Treasure valued at $410 325 25/100 Dollars. On 20th at 6.30 a.m., exchanged signals with Co.'s steamer *Japan* bound East. Have had, strong winds from Northward and Eastward during passage. Arrived 9, 2 a.m.; time 19 days 2 hours.

The British barque *Laurel* reports: after sailing from London had fine weather to the Equator, crossing it on the 17th July. From there to the Cape had strong southerly and southeast winds, with the usual strong westerly winds, till near St Pauls: afterwards moderate winds and fine weather to Java Head. Passed Anjer, September 19th; moderate monsoon to Pulo Sapata; afterwards light airs and calms; were nine days, on the Coast of *Luzon*. Have experienced squalls and rains off Formosa, with a heavy sea. Light winds up to Loochoo. On the 30th October encountered a heavy N. E. gale, squally weather, thence to O-osima; took a pilot on board off Rock Island and anchored here at 2 P.M on the 7th November.

The Austrian corvette *Friedrich* reports: experienced strong N E. winds during the passage.

The American steamer *Nevada* reports: experienced heavy sea but with fine weather from Hiogo.

The Russian corvette *Bogatyr* came up from Yokoska yesterday.

The British barque *Denbighshire* reports: experienced pleasant weather to the Equator, which was crossed on July 11th, in 25 deg. West; passed Meridian of the Cape on August 6th, and met with heavy gales running the easting down—had no N.E. trade—; were off Anjer on September 19th, thence to the North end of Luzon, had a light S.W. monsoon. Between Luzon and Formosa experienced some heavy squalls with a high northerly swell, afterwards strong N.E. winds with violent squalls up to the coast of Japan.

The British barque *Havilah* reports: after leaving Newcastle experienced light variable winds to the Coast of Japan, along the coast till the 10th instant, the winds have been light from the eastward—strong S.W. winds since that day. Took a pilot on board off Cape Sigami.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong	Bombay	P. & O. Co	*17 instant*

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination.
Bombay	Davies		Hongkong
Menzaleh	Pasqualini		
Nanxing	Lamont		
Naruto	DuBois		
Washi	Hescroff		

SAILING SHIPS.

Ariel...	358	Mulsen	
Chattanooga	526	Freeman	
Denbighshire	483	Williams	
Deoguum	450	Barion	
Etta Loring	716	Loring	
Havilah	408	Ower	
Laurel	638	Davies	
Myrtle	35	Poley	
Parmenio	369	Abbot	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. B. M.'s gun-boat	Ringdove	... ... Captain Singleton
German frigate ...	Elizabeth	... ... Captain Livonius
French Iron-clad...	Montcalm	.. ... Captain Lespès
Austrian corvette	Friedrich	... ... Baron Oesterreicher
Russian corvette ...	Bogatyr...	... ... Captain Schaffroff

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LONDON via SHANGHAI.—"Glenearn" str.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Nestor" str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke."

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Suffolk;" "Carnarvonshire;" "Penrith." "Penedo" str.; "Black Prince."

FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Montego."

FROM GLASGOW.—

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes"

FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Thomas Hilyard"; "James Paton."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary";

FROM SWANSEA.—"Caspar."

FROM HAMBURG.—"La Plata."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Glaucus;" "Achilles"; "Dencalion." "Sarpedon" str.; "Yaruroc Bat'" str.; "Menelus'" str.

AT LONDON Do. —"Ly-ee-moon."

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO &c.—

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Evelyn."

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Mora."

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Mathilde."

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Nov. 15th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Nov. 21st
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	
HAKODATE	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Nov. 24th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Nov. 17th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	Nov. 19th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	

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IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	.10.

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, ... 9 A.M. 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,..... 11 ,
French Church,.....8.30 „ 10 A.M.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24; Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„ Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG..... Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI..... Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA... F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these Papers.

INSURANCE.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£2,780,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 360,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of $10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12 1871.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25′ 41″ North. LONGITUDE. 139° 39′ 0″ East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer. Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Wind. Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.	Cloud. 0—10.	During past 24 hrs. Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Sat.	Nov. 7	30.01	58.5	56.0	52.0	48.7	.343	.764	N.	.45	6	61.0	45.0	53.	.16	5.
Sun	„ 8	30.15	54.0	48.0	45.5	42.9	.276	.823	N. W.	.45	10	55.0	42.0	48.5	.00	3.
Mon	„ 9	30.06	54.5	50.0	46.5	43.0	.277	.768	N. W.	.13	0	48.0	38.0	44.0	.08	4.
Tues	„ 10	29.99	55.0	47.0	44.0	40.7	.254	.788	N. W.	.01	9	54.0	36.0	45.	.00	3.
Wed	„ 11	29.67	54.5	53.5	49.5	45.9	.309	.755	Calm.	.00	1	54.0	37.0	45.5	.00	2.
Thurs	„ 12	29.77	50.5	48.5	45.5	42.4	.271	.795	N. W.	.12	1	56.5	35.5	46.	.00	3.
Fri	„ 13	29.88	54.5	49.5	45.5	41.3	.260	.734	N. W.	.06	1	58.0	33.5	45.7	.00	5.
Mean		29.93	54.5	50.3	46.9	43.5	.284	.775		.17	4	55.2	38.1	46.8	.03	3.

SUMMARISED OBSERVATIONS FOR OCTOBER.

From observations at 9 A.M. daily, on the Bluff (100 feet above sea level), the mean reading of the barometer last month was 29.96 in.; the highest reading was 30.38 inches on the 23rd; and the lowest 29.44 inches on the 21st instant.

The mean temperature of the air was 56.0 degrees.

The highest day temperature in the shade was 70.0 deg. on the 22nd, and 23rd, and the lowest night temperature was 31.0 deg. on the 31st instant. The extreme range, therefore, was 39.0 deg.

The difference between the mean dew point and the air temperature was 3.2 degrees.

The mean degree of humidity of the air was .815; complete saturation being represented by 1.

The general direction of the wind was Northerly.

Rain fell during the month to the amount of 11.17 inches.

There were 18 days on which no rain fell; the maximum fall in one day was 2.16 inches registered on the morning of the 21st inst.

An Earthquake was felt at 5.30 A.M. 7th instant.

Total Eclipse of the moon at 5 P.M. 25th instant.

J. H. SANDWITH,—*Lieut.*,
R. M. L. I.

CAMP, Yokohama, November 14th, 1874.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1874.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics.—The Autumn Races have so largely interfered with business as to render a report almost superfluous. The market would, however, seem to be somewhat weaker and its tendency, so far as may be judged, towards still lower rates.

Grey Shirtings:—				
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.95 to $2 17½
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ nom.	2.40 to 2.55
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	6 „	39 in.	„	2.35 to 2.65
9 lbs.	„	44 in.	„	2 92 to 3.10
Taffachelass Single				2 75 to 2.95

White Shirtings:—				
56 to 60 reed	40 yds.	35 in. nom.	per pce.	2.50 to 2 60
64 to 72 „	„		„	2 70 to 2.85
Turkey Reds	25 yds.	30 in.	2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.85½ to 1.00
Black Velvets				9.00 to10.00
English Drills				3.20 to 3.40
Canvas, Navy, Red Stripe				7.50 to 8.00

Yarns.—Business in these calls for no special remark. At the close an enquiry is said to exist for No. 3.

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$34 50 to 38 75	
Reverse	nom.	38.00 to 38 50	
No. 28 to 32	per picul	38.00 to 40 25	
„ 38 to 42	small stock nom.	„	42.00 to 47.00

Woollen Fabrics.—Business has been exceedingly languid, hardly any transaction having had effect during the week. Rates are nominally the same.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5 90 to	8.10
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4 50 to	5.50
Italian Cloth	30 yds.	32 in.	0 25 to	0.36
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to	7 40
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	18 50 to	19.00
Lastings Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	14.00 to	16.00
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.19 to	0.20½

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.28 to	0.32
Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in.	0 30 to	0.40
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		1.00 to	1.10
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		0.90 to	1 02½
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.55 to	0.65
Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.70 to	0 95
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.		per lb.	£.45 to	0.50

Iron and Metals.—The holidays have very materially interfered with business. We have no change to report in quotations which are as last given.

Iron flat and round	per picul	$4.50 to $5.00	
„ nail rod	„	4 80 to 5.00	
„ hoop	„	4.80	
„ sheet	„	6.00 to 7.00	

Iron wire	per picul	$9 70 to	$9.80
„ pig	„	3.00 to	4.00
Lead	„	7.00 to	7.50
Tin Plates	„	10.00 to	10.50

Sugar.—No stocks of Formosa Sugar remain in first hands. Anticipating further arrivals the holders of China sorts are disposed to make concessions and rates may be reported weaker.

Kerosene.—The market is bare of stocks and prices have accordingly hardened, being now quotable some 5 per cent higher than last week's rates.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	5.75 to	6.00
in Basket	„	5.50 to	5.75
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	9.00 to	9.20
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	8.90 to	8.20
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	7.60 to	7.70

China No 4 Kook-fah	per picul	6.80 to	7 20
„ No. 5 Kong-fuw	„	6.50 to	6.75
„ No. 6 E-pak	„	5.80 to	6 00
Swatow	„	5.25 to	5.50
Japan Rice	„	3 15	
Kerosine Oil	„	3.60 to	3 65

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 3rd instant, arrivals are 725 bales, and purchases 534 piculs the greater portion of which is still uninspected.

We have no change to report in prices.

	Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2¾d. ₰ Lyons, 5.88.			*Laid down and sold in London Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2¾d. ₰ Lyons, 5.88.*		
Hanks—						
Best (No. 1/2)	580 to 600	22s. 0d. to 22s. 9d.	frs. 61 to 63	Medium (No. 2½)	510 to 530	19s. 6d. to 20s 2d.	frs. 54 to 56
Good (No. 2)	550 to 570	21s. 0d. to 21s. 8d.	frs. 58 to 60	Common No 3	480 to 500	18s. 5d. to 19s. 1d.	frs. 51 to 53

Tea.—Business has been greatly interrupted during past week by the occurrence of our usual annual holidays, as also the receipt by many houses here of unfavorable advices by wire from New York. Transactions in consequence are unimportant and amount to barely 2,000 piculs. Fuller supplies are now coming in and there seems a possibility that our ruling prices may somewhat assimilate with rates demanded by the tone of the American markets.

So far we can report no reduction. Holders however seem willing to sell, and with a little forbearance on the part of buyers a satisfactory decline in rates seems imminent.

Our quotations must be considered as nearly nominal, and stocks have considerably increased during past week though we cannot arrive at exact figures.

Common		$27.00 to	30.00
Good Common		31.00 to	34 00
Medium		35 00 to	38.00
Good Medium		39.00 to	41 00

Fine		$42 00 to	$46 00
Finest		48.00 to	51.00
Choice		52.00	upwards
Choicest		None.	

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The holidays during the past week have interfered with business; sterling rates remain the same with a slightly firmer tendency.

Gold Yen are again weaker, with but little doing.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'		4s. 2¼d.	
„ „ Sight		4s. 1¾d.	
„ „ Private, 6 months		4s. 2¾d.	
„ Paris, Bank Bills 6 months		5.28	
„ „ Private		5.33-34	
„ Shanghai Bank Bills on demand		72¼	
„ „ Private Bills 10 days sight		73	
On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	¼	per cent	premium.
„ „ Private Bills 10 ds. sight	¼	„	discount.
„ San Francisco Bank Bills on demand		101	
30 days' sight Private		102¾	
„ New York Bank Bills on demand		101	
30d. s. Private		102¾	
Gold Yen		410¾	
Kinsatz		415	

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund .....1,000,000 Dollars.

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ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 Months.....3 per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „ „
„ 12 „ .....5 per cent. „ „

Local Bills Discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A GENERAL MEETING

OF THIS SOCIETY WILL BE HELD

On WEDNESDAY next,

The 18th inst.,

In Room No. 19, Grand Hotel,

At Half-past Eight o'clock.

THE second Paper on the "USEFUL MINERALS AND METALLURGY OF THE JAPANESE," by Dr. A. GEERTS, will be read, treating particularly on Copper, Lead, and Silver; also "A TRIP TO NIIGATA," by J. A. LINDO, Esq.

BY ORDER OF
THE COUNCIL.

Yokohama, November 13, 1874. td.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

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SEAL ENGRAVERS,
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AND HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

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15 & 16, Gt. May's Buildings, London.

Yokohama, May 10, 1874. 26ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1873. 12ms.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may befound on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark asherein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

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Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

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Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

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Aug. 29, 4ins.

CAUTION.—Merceandize Marks Act.—The celbrated YORKSHIRE RELISH. — Messrs. GOODALL, RACKHOUSE & Co., of Leeds, England, the proprietors of the above-named sauce, having successfully prosecuted certain persons before Alderman Sir R. Carden, at the Mansion-house, London, on the 6th June, 1874, for having fraudulently counterfeited their trade mark and label, hereby give notice that they will prosecute all persons pirating their said ladel and trade mak or infringing their rights in respect to the same.—J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN, Solictor to the Trade Mark Protection Socity, 12, King-street, Cheapside.

Sept. 5, 4ins.

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October 8, 1874. 52ins.

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Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf.

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To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

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thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

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Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m.

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